



Annual Report

of the

Mealth Department (Corporation of Madras)

For the Vear 1932

By

D. B. Ch. B., L. R. C. P. & S., D. P. H. (Edin.)

health Officer.

PRINTED BY THOMPSON AND CO., LTD.

1933.





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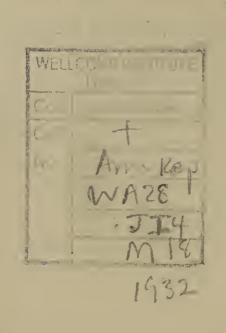
By

C. S. Govinda Pillai m. 16. Ch. 16., L. R. C. P. & S., D. P. 16. (Edin.)

Bealth Officer.

MADRAS:
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Introduction.

Commissioner.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report relating to

the health of the City of Madras during the year 1932.

I desire to acknowledge figures and information for inclusion in the report from the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, Public Analyst, Corporation, Water Analyst, School Medical Inspectors, Veterinary Officer and Medical Officers in charge of Malaria and Infectious Diseases Hospitals. I am also grateful to the heads of several voluntary Hospitals and Dispensaries and other charitable institutions who have supplied information for inclusion in the Report.

A perusal of the information scattered throughout the following pages embodying the activities of the several branches affords a good indication of the development of the department during recent years and of the co-operation that

exists among them.

A review of the health of Madras during a particular period should contain a discussion of the population, birth-rate and death-rate as they form a true index of the extent of public health and other activities.

Population:—The estimated mid-year population for 1932 was 6,64,900 as compared with 6,47,230 in 1931 i.e., an increase of 17,670. The several rates of vital statistics have been prepared for the purpose of comparison on the basis of the estimated population.

Births:—The total number of births 27,996 shows an excess of 2,258 as compared to the births in 1931. The birth-rate was 42·1 as compared with 39·8 in 1931. The Hindu community recorded the highest birth-rate which had been the privilege of Mussalman community hitherto.

Deaths:—The total number of deaths in 1932, 22,290 shows a decrease of 872 as compared to the deaths in 1931. Death-rate for the year was 33.5 as against 35.8 in 1931.

An important factor from the point of view of the City's health is the "natural increase" i.e., the excess of births over deaths (5,706). This is the highest recorded during any year for the last 30 years.

Divisional deaths.—The highest mortality 41.7 was recorded in Tondiarpet and the lowest in Nungambakam 24.9. Divisions inhabited by labouring classes record comparatively higher death-rates. Washermanpet, Harbour, Seven Wells, Choolai, Chintadripet, Thiruvateeswaranpet, Meersahibpet and Royapettah are again in the fore-front in regard to high mortality. A reduction in this behalf can only be expected to proceed paripassu with improvements in housing.

Infantile mortality.—The infantile mortality rate, another sensitive index of communal health, was 236.5. This is the lowest recorded in any year in Madras. In spite of some diminution in the infantile mortality rate during the past few years it should be noted that the figure is still regrettably high as may be seen when contrasted with the rate for Madras Presidency 182.9 for 1932. On account of a variety of reasons, the infantile mortality rates in Madras City have been high. Thus during the ten yearly periods 1900 to 1910, the average infantile mortality rate was 298.7. During the period 1910 to 1920 it was 299.4; during 1920 to 1930, 272.6. A substantial reduction in infantile mortality rate is possible only with improvement in housing and a rise in the standard of life of the average citizen.

Infectious diseases:—On the whole it is gratifying to note that the health of the City during the year was satisfactory although there was a slight

increase in the incidence of small-pox and measles. The reduction of general death-rate was accompanied by a decrease in the number of deaths from 8 principal zymotic diseases. The incidence of cholera was the lowest on record. Only 5 persons died of cholera during the year. Decline in mortality from diarrhoea, dysentery, and typhoid noted in 1931 has been maintained. Deaths from malaria showed a decrease of 112 deaths over 1931.

School Medical Service:—The work of this Section continued to be satisfactory. 1690 under-nourished children improved after treatment. 775 cases of chronic stomatitis were cured. 82 pupils under-went operation for the removal of enlarged tonsils. 876 cases of enlarged tonsils were cured by treatment at the Corporation Dispensaries. 120 cases of early leprosy were detected among school children. Out of the 91 that under-went treatment,

improvement was noticed in 31 cases.

One of the saddest features of the report on school medical work is the enormous amount of health defect noticed amongst pupils despite previous inspections and advice. The failure of the parents to respond adequately to the requirements of the scheme has been the chief cause. Out of 27,506 parents, only a third attended the school during Medical Inspection. Although the attendance of parents in 1932 was better than that of 1931—9433 as against 4517—the parents in the City have again to be reminded that they are not doing their share. During the year under report, at the instance of the Health Propaganda Board a Conference of Medical Inspectors was held in the City. The programme of health service in Schools as practised in the Presidency and elsewhere came within the purview of the Conference which has given a new impetus to the movement.

Food Inspection:—The work of this Section shows increased activity. 1160 samples were taken as against 730 in 1931. The percentage of adulteration has fallen from 41·7 in 1931 to 32·8 in 1932, illustrating the deterrent effect of the working of the Act. There was an improvement in the quality of the articles of food dealt with under the Act particularly in coffee, tea and ghee. A greater degree of adulteration was noticed in gingelly oil.

Sanitary improvements.—Despite extreme financial depression, various improvements have been effected. 2043 dry latrines were converted into flush out latrines chiefly at Triplicane and Egmore. 3063 dwelling houses have been rendered fit for human habitation. Sanitary flush-out latrines were

installed in 7 Factories.

30 public flush-out latrines were constructed by the Corporation. Reclamation of marshy lands at Choolai and Perambore continued. All the private markets in the City continued to be under strict control. Conservancy of 3 of them was handed over to the Corporation by the owners.

Conservancy.—Progress noticed in 1931 was maintained and the work of the Department has been one of great activity throughout the year. 3 more lorries have been purchased during the year. The state of conservancy in George Town has definitely improved and this area can be ranked with any of

the best conserved Cities in the East.

Preparation of compost was first started as an experiment at Korukupet and Oteri Dumping Grounds at the instance of Col. Webb, the Director of Public Health, by utilising night soil and street rubbish. Fly breeding noticed in the beginning disappeared under suitable measures. The experiments have been a great success. The valuable manure so prepared was sold to various individuals. Compost is a first class manure for gardening and cultivation. There is no doubt that the method may point to a more economic disposal of the City's garbage and nightsoil if there was adequate demand for the manure prepared.

Housing:—Reference was made in the report for 1931 to the fact that the population of Madras had increased by 22.8 per cent. during the last decennium without corresponding increase in the number of sanitary houses. Congestion has become worse than what it was in previous years. More and more huts are springing in the out-lying divisions increasing the extent and number of slums therein. Usually in all cities in the West the out-lying divisions return a lower mortality. In Madras it is the reverse with the exception of Nungambakam. It is undoubtedly due to the large number of cherries and

slums that exist in the out-lying divisions. Slum improvement has now become the most vital issue for Madras transcending other civic problems. Unless this is tackled boldly and comprehensively, the health of the City as a whole may be in

peril.

Madras,

Dated 1-9-33.

In conclusion, I desire to record my appreciation of the work done by the Corporation health services. The amount of work noted here could never have been possible but for the high sense of duty of the clerical and out-door staff of the Department.

I have the honour to be

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

C. S. GOVINDA PILLAI,

M. B. Ch. B., L. R. C. P. & S., D. P. H. (Edin.)

Health Officer.

Forwarded to the Council.

D. D. WARREN,

Commissioner,

6-9-33.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1932.

Area		•••	19,728	acres
Estimated popu	lation (middle of 1982	2)	6,64,900	
Population (Cer	isus 19 31)	•••	6,47,230	
Average density	per acre	• • •	32.8	
Inhabited house	es (Census 1931)	•••	73,845	
Births 27,996	Birth·rate	42·1 per	1000 Est	timated population.
Deaths 22,290	Death-rate	33.5 per	1000	Do .
Natural increase 5,706	Rate of increase	8.6 per	1000	Do
Deaths of infants under one year of age 6,622	Infantile death-rate.	236·5 pc	er 1000 B	irths.
Deaths from child birth 279	Maternal death-rate	. 10.0 pe	er 1000 B	irths.

Deaths from principal diseases.

Cholera	•••	5	Death-rate per 100 populatio	0 Estimated }	0.008
Diarrhoea & Dysentery	• • •	2644	Do		4.0
Small-pox	•••	176	Do		0.3
Measles	• • •	16	. Do		0.02
Malaria	•••	165	Do		0.3
Enteric fever	•••	101	Do		0.2
Phthisis	•••	747	Do		1.1
Respiratory Diseases	• • •	5509	До		8.3.

odd to the required of VITAL STATISTICS.

The important features of the state of public health in the City of Madras during 1932 as revealed by the statistical records of Births and Deaths and compared with the previous year 1931 are summarised as follows:—

(i) Increase in the birth-rate from 39.8 per mille to 42.1 per mille. (ii) Decrease in the death-rate from 35.8 per mille to 33.5 per mille.

(iii) Decrease in the Infantile mortality rate from 248.3 to 236.5.

(iv) Decrease in the mortality under:—

(a) Cholera
(b) Malaria
(c) Enteric Fever
(d) Other Fevers
(e) Diarrhoea and Dysentery
(f) Phthisis
(g) Respiratory diseases
(h) Deaths from child-birth
(v) Increase in the mortality under:—
(a) Small-pox
(b) Measles
(c) Enteric Fever
(c) (-148)
(c) (-112)
(c) (-102)
(c) (-1

It is gratifying to note the decreases in the general mortality rate and infantile mortality rate as well as reduction under all the diseases except Small-pox and Measles. The state of public health was no doubt more satisfactory during the year under review than during the previous year. A natural increase of 8.6 per mille was recorded during 1932 compared with

4.0 per mille during 1931.

Meteorology.—A statement showing the atmospheric conditions recorded during 1932 is given in the Annual Form A (page 44). The maximum temperature varied from 99·1°F in June to 82·9°F in December. The minimum temperature varied from 67·7°F in January to 82-0°F in June. The lowest degree of humidity was recorded in June (57 degrees) and the highest in November (88 degrees).

Rainfall.—The total rainfall during 1932 was 46.59 inches compared with 58.53 inches in 1931. There was rainfall in all the months of the year except January and March. The highest rainfall was recorded in October (21.63 inches) and the lowest in April (0.58 inches). The last quarter ending December recorded the highest rainfall of 36.31 inches and the first quarter the lowest

of 0.69 inches | During the whole year there was rainfall on 100 days.

population.—The area of the city is 19,728 acres and the estimated population during 1932 is 6,64,900. The general birth and death-rates given in this report are based on the estimated population. The various statistical statements appended to this report are worked out as usual on the Census figures of 1931. The birth and death-rates during the year under report calculated on the estimated population are 42.1 and 33.5 per mille respectively against 43.3 and 34.4 per mille calculated on the Census population of 1931.

The rates prepared on the estimated population alone represent the

correct state of affairs

Registration of Statistics.—16 Licensed Medical Practitioners designated as Medical Registrars of Births and Deaths attended to registration of births and deaths during the year, 1932.

One prosecution was launched during the year under report for failure

to register death and a fine of Rupee one was imposed for this default.

Births.—During the year 1932, 27,996 births were registered with an excess of 2,258 births over the preceding year 1931. The annual birth-rate calculated per mille of estimated population was 42·1 compared with 39·8 in

1931, the mean ratio of the previous five years being 38.0 per mille.

Among 27,996 babies registered during 1932, 14,371 were males and 13,625 females; thus 106 male babies were born for every 100 female babies against 107 in 1931. Preponderance of male births was recorded in 22 divisions, the variations ranging from 100.2 to 125.7. In the remaining 8 divisions, the female births exceeded the male births, the ratio of males to 100 females varying from 20.7 to 99.8.

The number of illegitimate births was 432 or 1.6 per cent. of the total births in 1932 against 355 or 1.4 per cent. in 1931.

	1	198		
1931.		Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.
13,299 12,439	Males Females	14,151 13,413	220 212	14,371 13,625
25,738	Total	27,564	432	27,996
39 [.] 8	Rate per 1000 living.	41.5	1.6	42.1

Seasonal variation.—The largest number of births was registered in October (2710) and lowest in February (1613). The distribution of births during the different quarters of the year is as follows:—

Quarters.			No. of births registered.	Percentage to Total.
First Quarter Second Quarter Third Quarter Fourth Quarter		•••	5,503 7,138 7,624 7,731	19·7 25·5 27·2 27·6
	Total	•••	27,996	100.0

Local variation.—The Egmore division recorded the highest birth rate of 55·1 per mille according to census population of 1931 as in the previous year. The reason for this is obviously the attraction that the Government Hospital for women and children has for pregnant women in and outside Madras. The lowest birth-rate of 24·6 per mille was returned by the Sowcarpet division as in the previous year; and the reason therefor is that this division is a business centre.

Compared with 1931, 28 divisions recorded increase in the birth-rate, the difference of increase ranging from a minimum of 0.5 to a maximum of 2.2 per mille. Kilpauk division recorded a decrease of 0.7 per mille over the previous year and the rate of Mylapore division was the same in 1931 and 1932.

In 28 divisions the birth-rates exceeded the death-rates, the difference of increase ranging from a minimum of 0.3 per mille in Esplanade division to a maximum of 22.8 per mille in Egmore division. This excess of birth-rates over death-rates adds to the growth of the population in these divisions. In the remaining two divisions namely Harbour division and Sowcarpet division the death-rate exceeded the birth-rate by 4.4 and 3.6 per mille respectively.

Birth-rate in Communities.—The birth-rates among the different communities and among the principal sub-divisions of the Hindu Community

are given in the Tables C & D on pages 72 and 73.

Communities.		O Estimated Population.
Hindu	•	43.2
Mussalman	•••	42. 5
Anglo-Indian	•••	36.5
Indian Christian	•••	33. 6
European	•••	15· 2
All communities	•••	42.1

During the year 1932, the Hindu community recorded the highest birth-rate which had till then been the privilege of the Mussalman Community. The European Community recorded, as usual, the lowest rate.

Still-Births.—During 1932 the number of still-births registered was 1326 against 1318 in the preceding year 1931. This represented 47.3 per 1000

live births compared with 51.2 per 1,000 births in 1931.

Deaths.—The deaths of 22,290 persons were registered during the year under review—872 deaths less than in the preceding year 1931. The annual death-rate was 33.5 per mille of estimated population, being 2.3 per mille less than in the previous year and 2.8 per mille less than the quinquennial average.

Among 22,290 persons whose deaths were registered during 1932, 11684 were males and 10606 females. As usual male deaths predominated over female deaths; 110 deaths among males for every 100 female deaths compared with 105 male deaths for every 100 female deaths in 1931. Preponderance of deaths among males over female deaths occurred in 22 divisions, the variations ranging from 100.3 in Triplicane division to 123.6 in Kilpauk division. In the remaining 8 divisions where the male deaths fell below female deaths, the ratio of male deaths to 100 female deaths varied from 69.0 in Mafuskhan division to 97.2 in Muthialpet division (Annual form II on page 46).

Seasonal Variation.—The largest number of deaths was registered in December (2323) and the lowest in April (1572). The incidence of mortality was highest during the last quarter and lowest in the third quarter of the year as

will be evident from the accompanying table.

Quarters	S•		Deaths registered.	Percentage to total.
First quarter		•••	5,574	25.0
Second quarter		•••	5,145	23.1
Third quarter			5,047	22.6
Fourth quarter		•••	6,524	29.3
	Total	• • •	22,290	100.0

Local Variation.—The highest death-rate was returned by the Tondiarpet division (41.7 per mille based on Census population 1931,) and the lowest by Nungambakkam division (24.9 per mille). Except Tondiarpet division which recorded death-rate above 40, the remaining 29 divisions returned death-rates below it; and among these, eight divisions recorded rates between 35 and 40; 13 divisions between 30 and 35, and the rest below 30 per mille. The social, economic and housing conditions of the poorer classes were responsible for high death-rates.

Compared with 1931, 21 divisions recorded decrease in the death-rate, the decrease varying from 0·1 to 8·0 per mille. In the remaining 9 divisions which showed increase, the minimum and maximum increases were 0·3 and 3·2 per mille respectively.

DEATH-RATE IN DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES.

Community.		0 Estimated population
	in each	community.
Mussalman	•••	37.8
Hindu	•••	$34 \cdot 3$
Indian Christian	•••	23.9
Anglo-Indian	•••	19.9
European	•••	10.1
Others	•••	1.0
		-
All com	nunities	33.5
		La Company of the Com

The highest rate is still returned by the Mussalman Community. The reasons for this have been dealt with in previous reports.

of deaths at each age-group in different quarters of the year:—

		111	11 21 . 1)			7 7 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6
Age-groups.	March.		September,	<i>y</i>	Year 1932.	Percentage to total deaths.
511	1 11		-{	(1)		
Under 1 year.	1421	1540	1612	2049	6622	29.7
l to 5 years.	794	7 833		1140	3609	16.2
P 3 4 5	197	161	151	1. 219	728	3.3
4 4 4 4 4	128	96	80	120	424	1.9
11 1 4 - 90	168	_	151	185	649	2 2 9
15 to 20 ,		145			1828	8.2
20 to 30 ,,	493	438	395	502		
30 to 40 ,,	450	403	353	403	1609	$7\cdot 2$
40, to 50s; ,	388	365	366	425	1544	6.9
50 to 601, 11	408	339	318	398	1463 $^{\circ}$	6.5°
60 and above.	1127	825	779	1083	3814	17.2
11.						
Way was the same of the	1	. 1				* .
Total	5574	5145	5047	6524	22,290	100.0
20001	00,1	3443				1

years of age and 17.2 per cent. among persons above 60 years of age. Setting aside these periods, the highest percentage to the total deaths occurred in the age-groups of 20 to 30 years followed by the age-groups of 30 to 40 and 40 to 50 which are periods of great economic value in life.

Mortality rate in Age and Sex:—The specific death-rates at different age-groups and in sexes are given in the following statement:—

Age-group.	Death-rate in 1932 per 1000 Estimated population in each age-group.					
	Male	Female.	Both sexes.			
Under 1 year	246.2**	226.3*	236.5*			
1 to 5 years	55.3	$56 \cdot 2$	55.7			
5 to 10 ,	10.5	9.8	10.2			
10 to 15 ,	6.1	6.3	6.2			
15 to 20 ,,	7.2	11:2	$\mathfrak{I}\cdot 2$			
20 to 30 ,,	11.4	13.9	12.6			
30 to 40 ,,	13.9	16.0	14.8			
40 to 50 ,,	24:3	$21 \cdot 2$	23.0			
50 to 60 ,,	46.4	34.7	41.0			
60 years & above.	166.8	195.3	179.6			
Total	33.3	33.8	33.5			

^{*} Calculated on 1,000 births registered during the year.

The frend of the mortality-rate in different age-periods under both sexes has continued to be the same as in previous years. The highest mortality rate has occurred at both the extremes of life. The rate recorded in the age-group of 1 to 5 years is the second highest. There is a sudden and marked decrease in the next age-group and the rate recorded in the age-group 10-15 is the lowest. The rates in the other age-groups assume a gradual and steady increase up to the age of 50 after which the rise is abrupt and pronounced.

Infantile Mortality:—During the year 1932, the deaths of 6,622 children under one year of age were registerd. The infantile mortality-rate was 236.5 per 1,000 births registered during the year under report compared with 248.3 in 1931, the quinquennial average being 254.6. The rate obtained during the year under review is the lowest recorded in the city.

The following is the statement of infantile deaths and rates from 1922

to	1	9	3	2	:
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.0 1001											
Deaths under one year.	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932
Number.	6,669	5,837	6,148	6,431	6,145	5,888	6,806	5,93 3	6,258	6,391	6,622
Rate per 1000 Births	308.0	254.0	264.1	278.8	279.3	237.6	286.8	256.6	243.9	248.3	236.5

The distribution of the infantile deaths in the different periods of first year of life is as follows:—

Age-periods.	No. of deaths.	Proportion to total deaths in 1932.	
	4	07.0	
Under 7 days	1,451	21.9	
7 days and under 1 month	973	14.7	
One month & under 4 months.	1,583	23.9	
4 months & under 7 months	902	13.6	
7 months & under 10 months.	1,222	18.5	
10 months and under 1 year	491	7.4	
Total	6,622	100.0	

About 60 per cent, of the total deaths in children under one year of age occurred during the first four months of life. This is due to the fact that sickness in the mother or father or in both, their ignorance, their low social and poor economic status in life adversely affect the health of the infants either during the period of pregnancy or after delivery. Unless the health of the mothers is regulated and improved during the period of maternity and skilled maternity aid is availed of concurrently with improvement in the social and economic scale in life, no reduction in the mortality among infants during the first year of life is likely to take place.

Causes of Infantile Deaths:—The infantile deaths were chiefly due to Respiratory Diseases (2,040), premature births (1911), Dysentery and Diarrhoea (726), Fever and convulsions (773), Small-pox (32) and debility (52). The ignorance of the mother, improper feeding, exposure to insanitary surroundings formed the exciting causes for respiratory and bowel diseases.

Seasonal Variation:—During the month of December the highest mortality-rate was recorded (283.6) and the lowest in July (196.2). The distribution of infantile deaths during the different quarters of the year is as follows:—

Quarters.		Infantile deaths in 1932.	Percentage to total infant deaths.	
First Quarter	• • •	1,421	21.5	
Second Quarter		1,540	23.3	
Third Quarter		1,612	24.3	
Fourth Quarter	•••	2,049	30.9	
Total		6,622	100.0	

Local Variation:—The highest infantile mortality-rate was recorded in Harbour division (335.5) followed by Sowcarpet division (333.3) and Esplanade division (310.6). The lowest infantile mortality-rate was returned by Nungambakkam division (170.0).

Compared with 1931, 16 divisions recorded decrease in the infantile mortality-rate.

Infantile Mortality-rate in different Communities:—The infantile mortality-rates among the different communities during 1932 are as follows:—

Community.			Infantile death-rate per 1000 births in each community.
European		• • •	125.0
Anglo-Indian			$103 \cdot 0$
Indian Christian		• • •	$130 \cdot 5$
Hindus		• • •	254.0
Mussalman		• • •	172.3
	All Communities	• • •	236.5

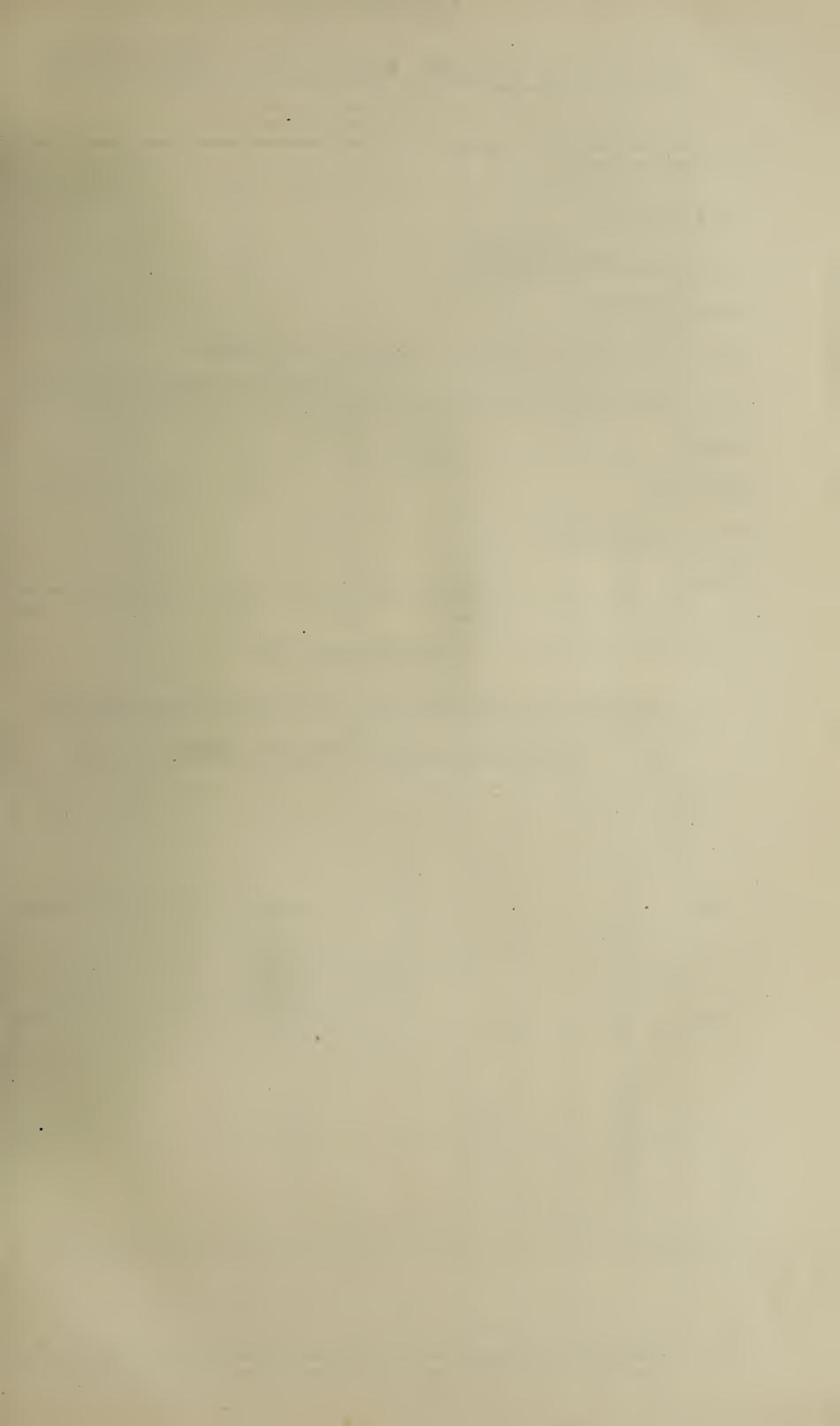
The Hindu community recorded the highest death-rate and the Anglo-Indian community the lowest rate.

The infantile death-rates among the sub-castes of the Hindu community are furnished below:—

Caste.	Infantile death-rate per 1000				
	birth	s in each caste.			
Brahmins	• • •	189.3			
Chetty	• • •	218.1			
Vellala or Mudaliar	• • •	220.9			
Balijah or Naidu	• • •	218.3			
Vannia or Naicker	• • •	288.8			
Adi-Dravida	• • •	210.8			
Patnavar	• • •	424· 3			
Yaddeval or, Eddaiyer	• • •	179.8			
Viswa Brahmin	• • •	210.0			

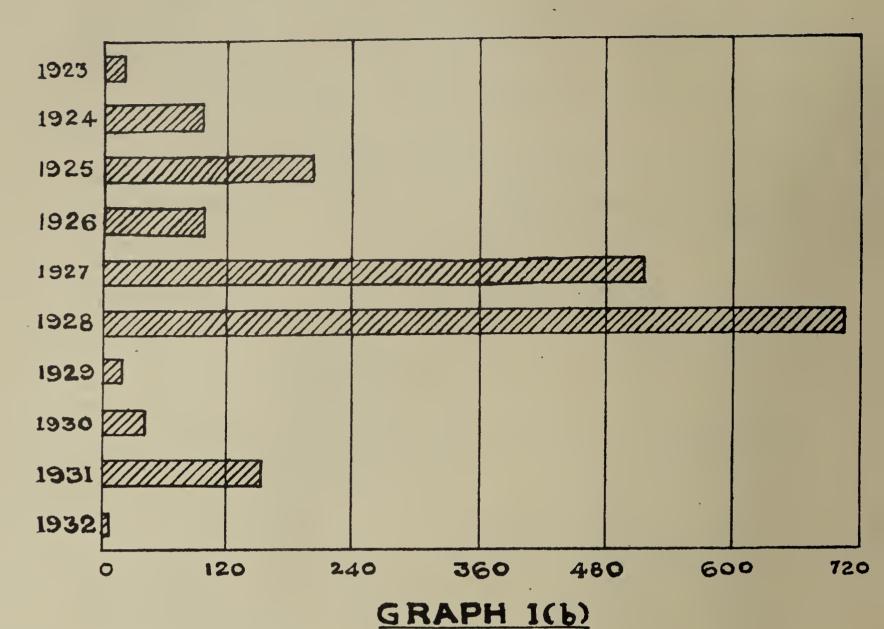
General History of Diseases.—The following statement furnishes the deaths from principal diseases during the last five years:—

,	Deaths in					Increase or decrease in 1932
Diseases.	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	as compared with 1931.
Cholera	708	16	43	153	5	— 148
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	3,931	3,127	3,056	2,746	2,644	- 102
Plague	•••				1	+ 1
Small-pox	251	506	188	24	176	+ 152
Measles	59	68	16	3	16	+ 13
Malaria	1,599	681	283	277	165	— 112
Enteric fever	177	130	126	166	101	- 65
Other fevers	1,555	1,731	1,961	1,748	1,646	— 102
General Respiratory dis-				,		
eases	6,879	5,324	5,256	5,743	5,509	· — 23 4
Tuberculosis	1,812	1,371	1,075	1,020	917	- 103
Deaths from child-birth.	366	304	328	299	279	_ 20
All other causes	9,378	9,157	10,507	10,983	10,831	— 152
Total	26,715	22,415	22,839	23,162	22,290	— 872

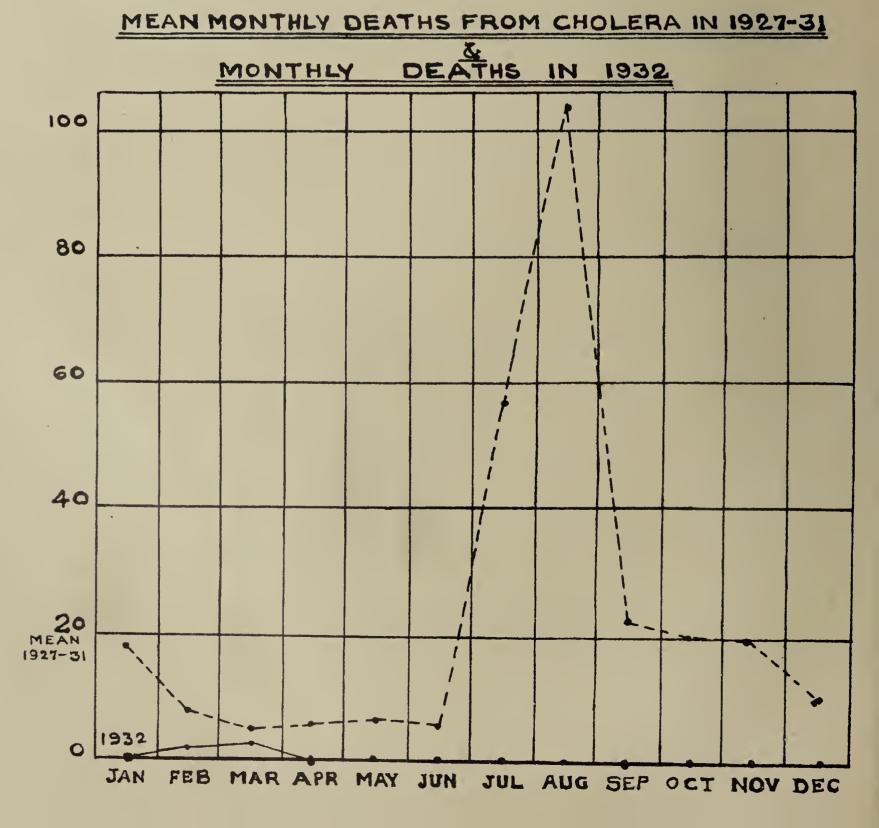


GRAPH1(a)

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA 1923-1932



GRAPH ICES



A review of the above statement shows that the public health in the city during the year under report has been an improvement over the other years under reference and decidedly better than the previous year 1931. There has been a reduction in the general mortality by 872 deaths over the preceding year with remarkable decreases in all diseases except Small-pox and Measles. The diseases are dealt with in detail below.

Cholera:—There were 9 attacks and 5 deaths during the year under report giving a fatality-rate of 55.5 per cent. against 380 attacks and 153 deaths with a fatality-rate of 40.3 per cent. in 1931. Three cases occurred in February of which the first two cases that died were imported—one in Egmore division, another in Katchaleeswaranpet division and another in Choolai division. Subsequently in the month of March there were 6 cases in Vepery division of which three were fatal.

The year 1932 was an exceptional year as the City recorded the lowest number of attacks and deaths from Cholera. The annual death-rate worked out to 0.01 per mille against 0.2 per mille in the previous year, the average of the quinquennium being 0.4 per mille (Annual Form No. VI on page 50).

The mortality statistics from Cholera for the past 10 years are furnished below and further illustrated in Graph 1 (a). The seasonal incidence of this

-disease is shown in Graph 1 (b)

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	21	1928	708
1924	97	1929	16
1925	203	1 930	43
1926	98	1931	15 3
1927	512	1932	5

It will be seen from the above figures that the mortality from Cholera has been comparatively low during the last four years.

As mentioned above, the incidence was during the months of February and March. In February there were 3 attacks and 2 deaths and in March 6 attacks and 3 deaths and in the remaining months of the year there was no further incidence.

Mortality in Districts.—Four divisions namely Katchaleeswaranpet, Choolai, Vepery and Egmore reported the incidence. Vepery division reported 6 attacks and 3 deaths, Katchaleeswaranpet and Egmore divisions one attack and one death each while Choolai division reported one attack and nil death.

In addition to the usual preventive measures carried out by the sanitary staff, 513 persons were inoculated with Anti-cholera vaccine as a prophylactic measure by the medical staff.

Diarrhoea & Dysentery.—The deaths of 2644 persons were registered under this group of causes during 1932 with a decrease of 102 deaths over the previous year 1931. The annual death-rate was 4.0 per mille of estimated population compared with 4.2 per mille in 1931, the average of the quinquennium being 5.0 per mille (vide page 56).

The mortality statistics from Dysentery and Diarrhoea from 1923 to 1932 are given below and illustrated in graph II (a).

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	37 7 8	1928	3931
19 24	3700	1929	3127
1925	4031	1930	30 5 6
1926	3867	1931	2746
1927	3263	1932	2644

With the exception of the year 1928 a gradual and steady decline in mortality from Diarrhoea and Dysentery is evident since 1925 and the reduction in 1931 and 1932 is remarkable.

The amount of incidence of Cholera, Enteric fever, Diarrhoea, Dysentery and other bowel diseases is an index of the sanitary state of any town or city and a reference to the reduction in the mortality from Diarrhoea and Dysentery as well as decrease in the incidence of Cholera and Enteric fever mentioned elsewhere will indicate that the City has made a start in its general sanitary progress and improvement. The prompt removal of rubbish and filth, laying of underground sewers and last but not least introduction of flush-out type of latrines in several areas of the City have in no small measure contributed their share to the decline of mortality from bowel diseases.

The seasonal incidence of mortality from Diarrhoea and Dysentery isgiven below and illustrated according to months in Graph II B:

		Deaths.
	• • •	712
	• • •	539
	•••	566
	•••	827
Total	•••	2644
	Total	•••

The fourth quarter and the second quarter recorded the highest and the lowest number of deaths respectively. The largest number of deaths was registered in December (328) and the least in April (142).

The death-rate was highest in Mirsahibpet division (6.7 per mille based on the census population 1931) followed by Washermanpet division (6.1 per mille). The lowest rate was recorded in Esplanade division (1.0 per mille).

Compared with 1931, 20 divisions recorded decrease in the death-rate from a minimum decrease of 0·1 per mille in Mirsahibpet division to a maximum decrease of 1·5 per mille in Royapuram division and Peddunaickenpet division. The death-rate in Katchaleeswaranpet division and Mofuskhan division was the same as in the previous year. Among the remaining 8 divisions which showed increase in the death-rate, the maximum increase (2·3 per mille) was noted in Harbour division and the minimum increase of 0·2 per mille in Perambur division.

Plague:—During the year 1932, there was one death from Plague in the month of April. This case was imported from Kolar Gold Fields and was removed from Perambur division to the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Tondiarpet on the day of arrival into the City. The patient succumbed to the disease and the contact which was only one was kept under observation in the hospital. Necessary disinfection and sun drying were done and no further case occurred in the locality. The incidence of death from Plague in the City previous to this case was in the year 1923.

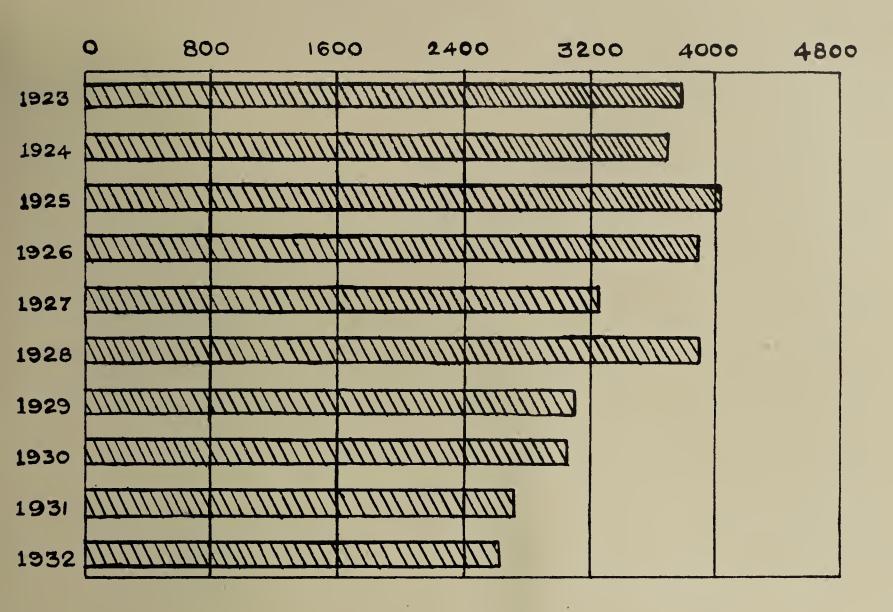
Small-Pox:—Small-pox was prevalent throughout the year under report. 842 attacks and 176 deaths were reported during 1932 as against 109 attacks and 24 deaths in 1931. The fatality-rate in 1932 was 20.9 per cent. compared with 22.0 per cent. in 1931. The annual death rate was 0.3 per mille of estimated population compared with 0.04 per mille in 1931, and same as the quinquennial average (0.3 per mille) page 51.

The mortality from small-pox from 1923 to 1932 is set forth below and illustrated in Graph III (a).

Year.		Deaths.	Year.		Deaths.
1923	• • •	151	1928	•••	251
1924	• • •	197	1929	• • •	506
1925	• • •	763	1930	• • •	188
1926	• • •	60	1931	• • •	24
1927	• • •	32	1932	•••	176

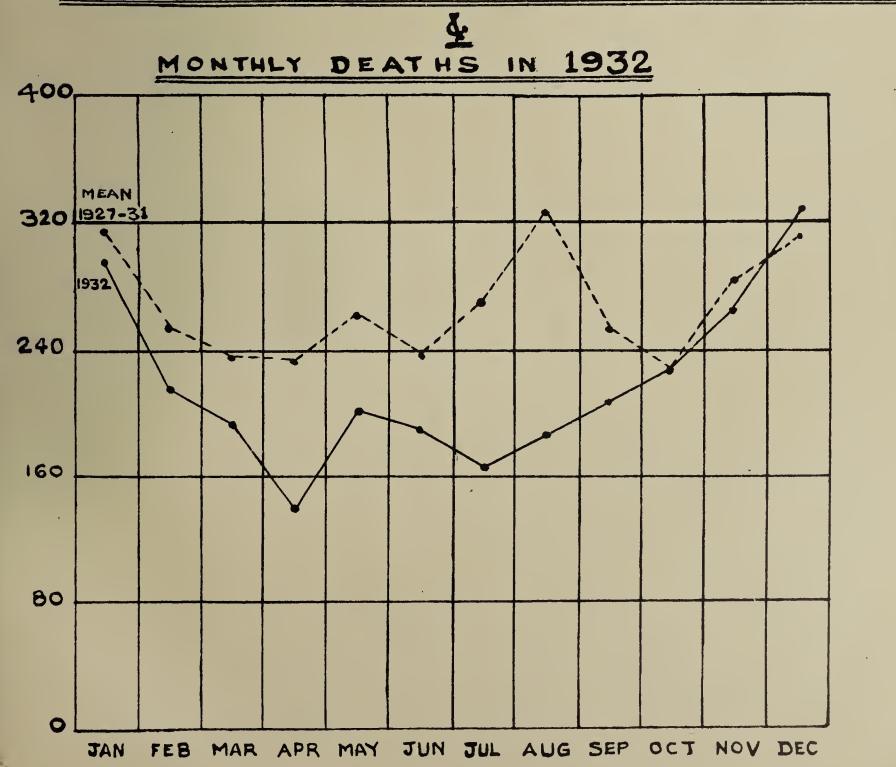
GRAPH 2 (a)

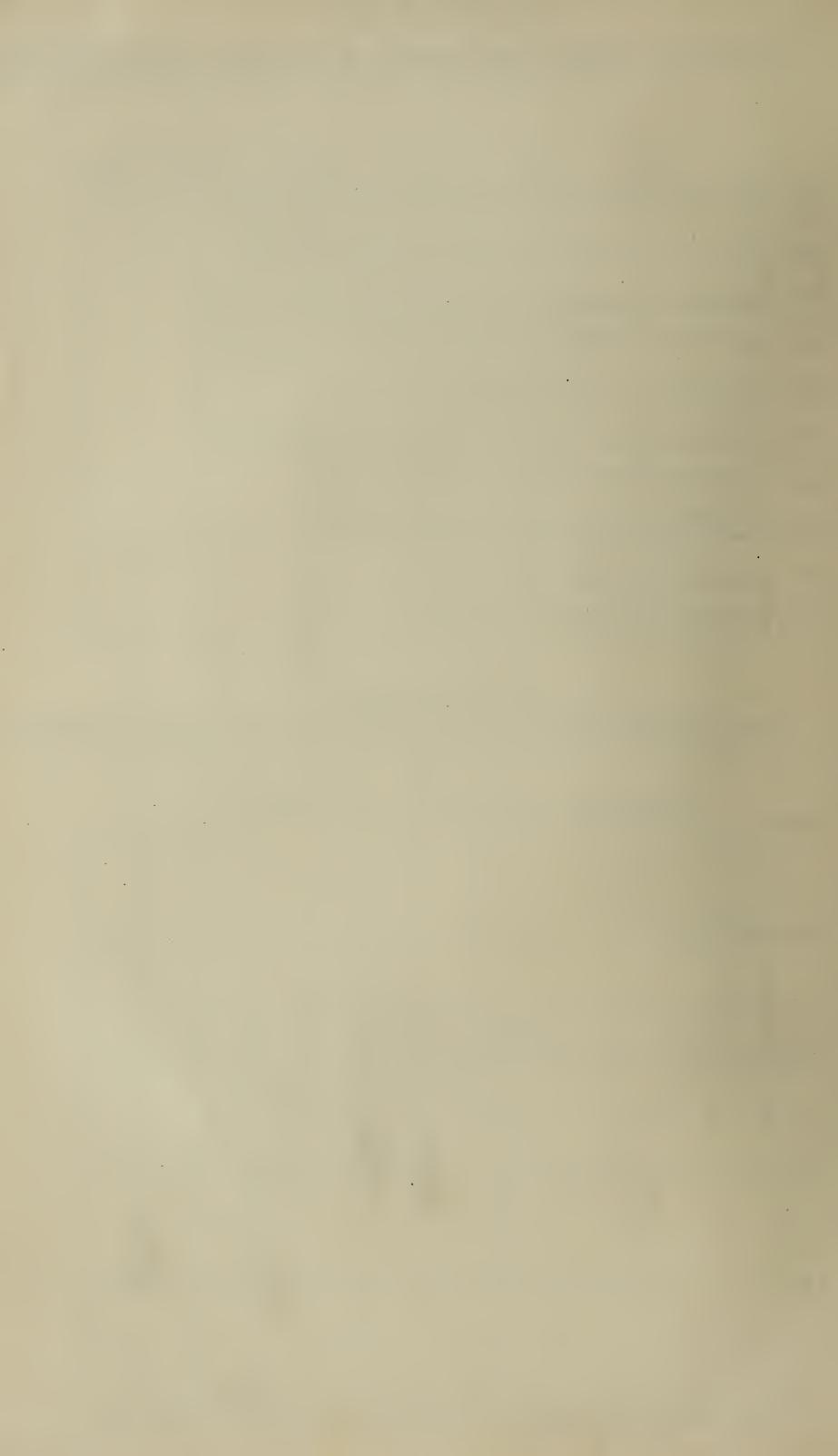
DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA & DYSENTERY1923-1932

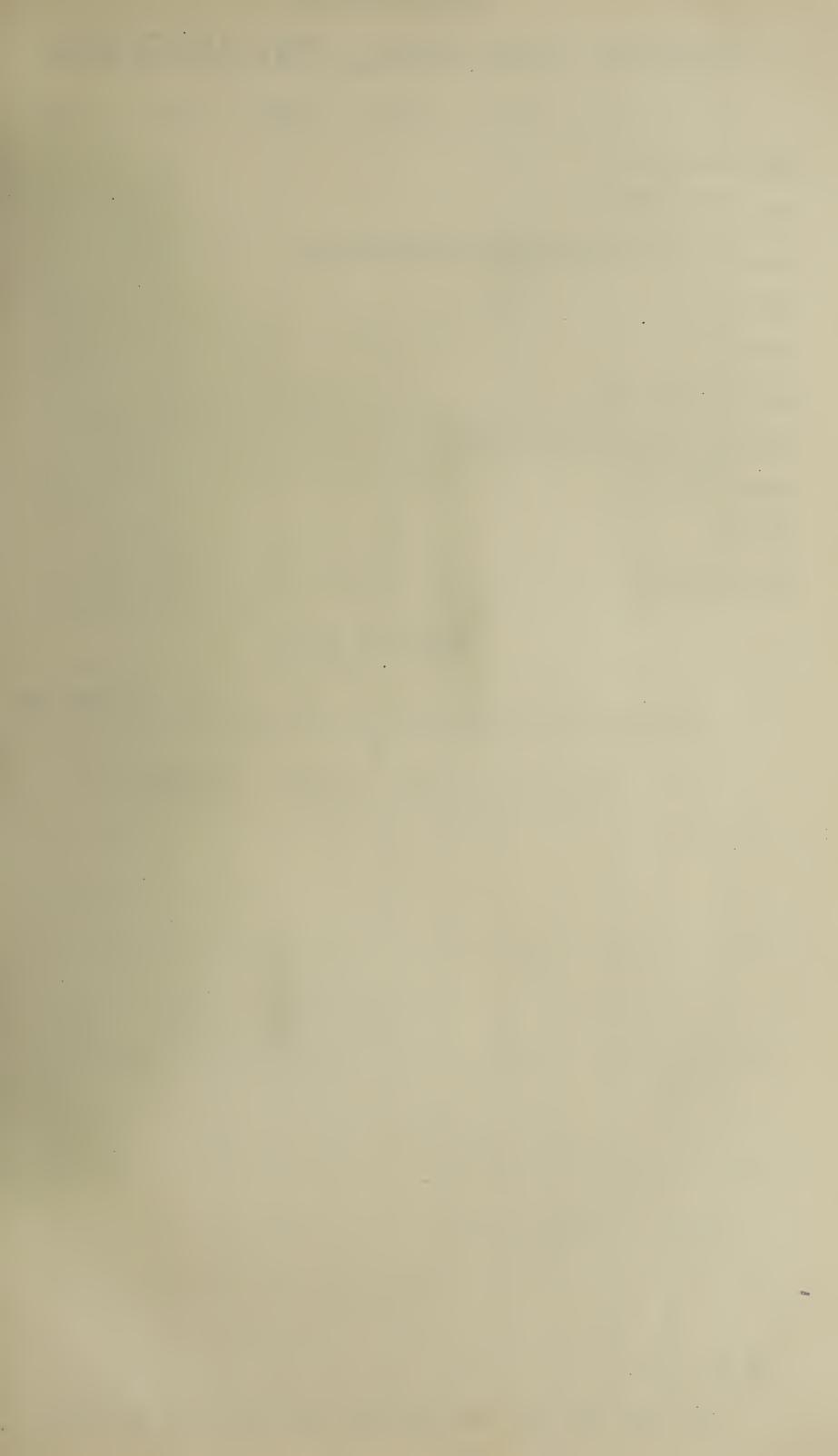


GRAPH2 (b)

MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM DIARRHOEA & DYSENTERY IN 1927-31

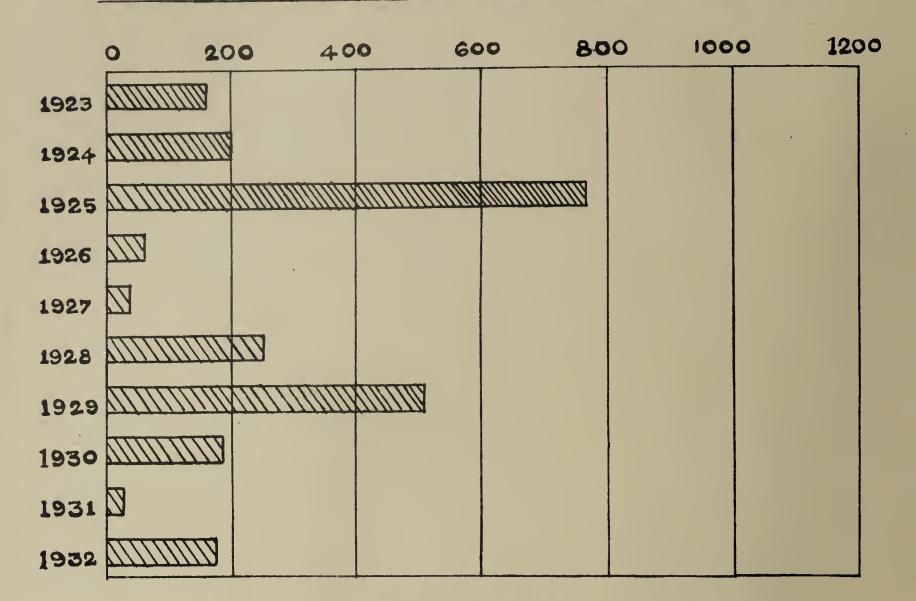






GRAPH.3.(a)

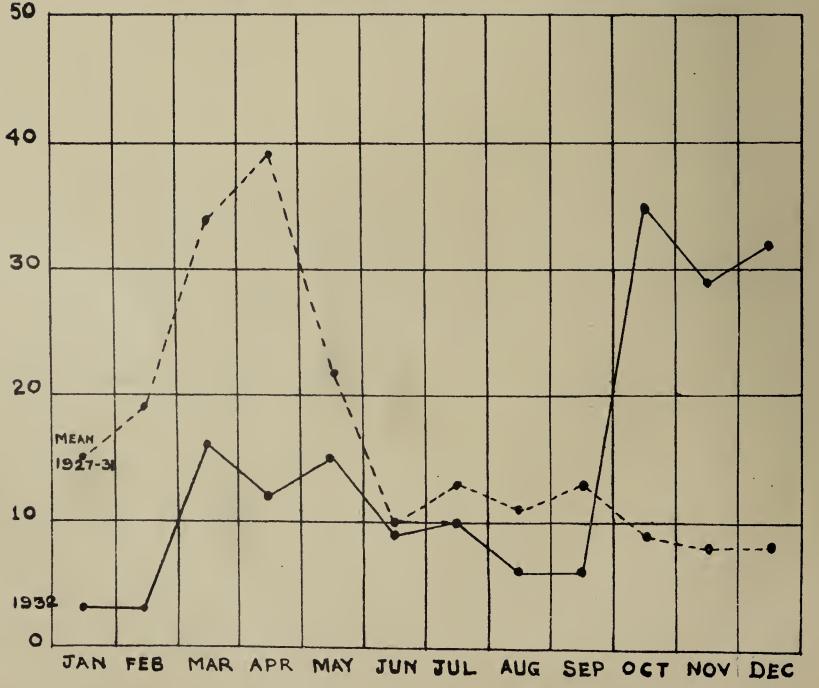
DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX 1923-1932



GRAPH 3(b)

MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX IN 1927-31

MONTHLY DEATHS IN 1932



As regards seasonal incidence, the following figures will indicate the attacks and deaths from small-pox in the different quarters of the year.

Quarters.			Attacks.	Deaths.
First quarter		•••	86	22
Second quarter		• • •	134	36
Third quarter		•••	169	22
Fourth quarter		•••	453	96
	Total	•••	842	176
			As	

The fourth quarter has recorded the highest number of attacks and deaths.

As regards the incidence of attacks from small-pox in the Municipal divisions, it may be mentioned that no division was free from this infection. Except Choolai division in which the largest number of attacks occurred (104) four divisions recorded attacks above 50 and below 100, eight divisions 30 and below 50 and among the remaining 17 divisions that recorded attacks less than 30, the lowest was returned by Sowcarpet division which reported one attack.

The death-rate was highest in Harbour division (2.2 per mille based on Census population 1931). The Choolai division reported the second highest rate of 1.05 per mille. In 24 divisions the rates ranged between 0.04 to 0.8 per mille and in the remaining four divisions namely Sowcarpet, Trevellyan Basin, Park Town and Chepauk divisions no death from small pox was reported.

Compared with 1931, all the Municipal divisions reported increased death-rates except Sowcarpet, Trevellyan Basin, Park Town, Chepauk and Royapettah.

It is observed from the following statement that the small-pox fatality rate among the vaccinated was $5\frac{1}{2}$ times less than the rate among the un-vaccinated indicating that the disease was being controlled by vaccination.

All ages.	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality-rate per cent.
	461 381	32 144	6·9 37·8
Total	842	176	20.9

The response from the public in the matter of reporting occurrence of small-pox is still slow. During the year under report the Health Department was put to the necessity of prosecuting parties in five cases under Section 345 of the City Municipal Act for not reporting the occurrence of small-pox to the Health authorities. The Sanitary and Vaccination staff detected the cases by vigorous house inspections and removed the patients to the Infectious Diseases Hospitals for isolation and treatment. The infected houses and clothes were immediately disinfected and the contacts vaccinated and kept under observation. Mass re-vaccination was done throughout the City as a preventive measure. The number of vaccinations done during the year is given in a separate report on page 18.

Measles.—16 deaths were registered from measles during 1932 against 3 in 1931. The annual death-rate was 0.02 per mille compared with 0.006 per mille in the previous year, the quanquennial average being 0.05 per mille (page 52).

The mortality from measles from 1923 to 1932 is as follows:

Years.	Deaths.	Years.	Deaths.
1923	25	1928	59
1924	$\frac{2}{32}$	1929	68
1925	. 96	1930	16
1926	21	1931	3
1927	5	19 32	16

The mortality from measles is observed to be comparatively low during

the last three years.

Deaths from measles were reported in all the months of the year except January, February and June. Only eleven divisions recorded deaths from measles, the death-rates based on Census population of 1931 ranging from 0.002 per mille to 0.4 per mille and the remaining 19 divisions recorded no deaths from this disease.

Malaria:—During the year 1932, 165 deaths were registered compared with 277 in 1931. The annual death-rate was 0.3 per mille of estimated population against 0.4 per mille in 1931, the average of the quinquennium being 1.3 per mille (page 53).

The mortality from Maiaria from 1923 to 1932 is given below and

illustrated in Graph IV (a):

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	7 83	1928	1599
1924	971	1929	681
1925	1298	1930	2 83
1923	1342	1931	277
1927	1367	1932	165

The deaths from Malaria have shown a further decrease of 112 deaths over the previous year.

The seasonal incidence of mortality from Malaria is as follows and

illustrated according to months in Graph IV (b).

Quarters.			Deaths.
First quarter		•••	62
Second quarter	•	•••	39
Third quarter		•••	23
Fourth quarter		•••	41
	775 4 T		****
	Total	•••	165

The first quarter recorded the highest number of deaths and during this quarter 26 deaths were registered in January. The third quarter recorded the lowest number of deaths.

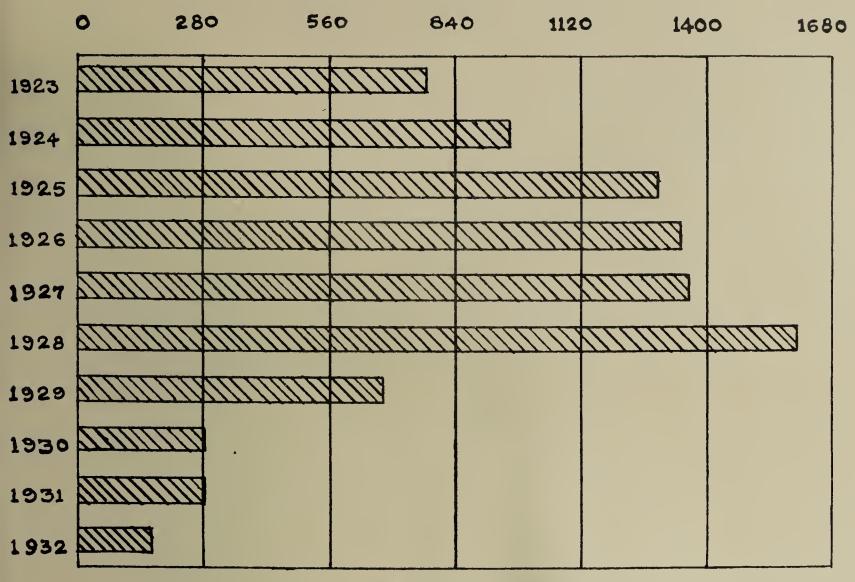
As regards local variations, the highest death-rate of 0.7 per mille according to census population of 1931 was recorded in both Korukupet and Esplanade divisions. In other divisions the rates ranged between 0.02 to 0.6 per mille with the exception of Harbour division, Muthialpet division, Katchaleeswaranpet division, Choolai division and Kilpauk division, which registered no death from Malaria.

Compared with 1931, 22 divisions recorded decrease in the death rate. The death-rate in Sowcarpet division was the same as in the last year (0.4 per mille).

The report about the Anti-malarial measures carried out by the special staff during the year under report is given on page 30.

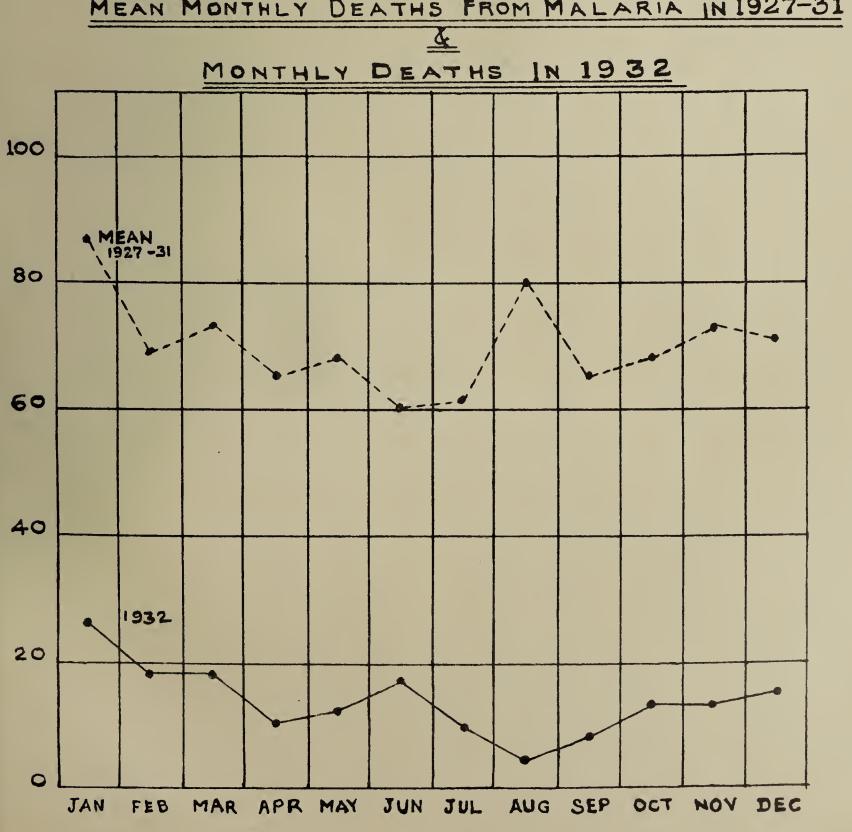
Enteric Fever:—101 deaths were registered from enteric fever during 1932 compared with 166 in 1931. The annual death-rate of 0.2 per mille was

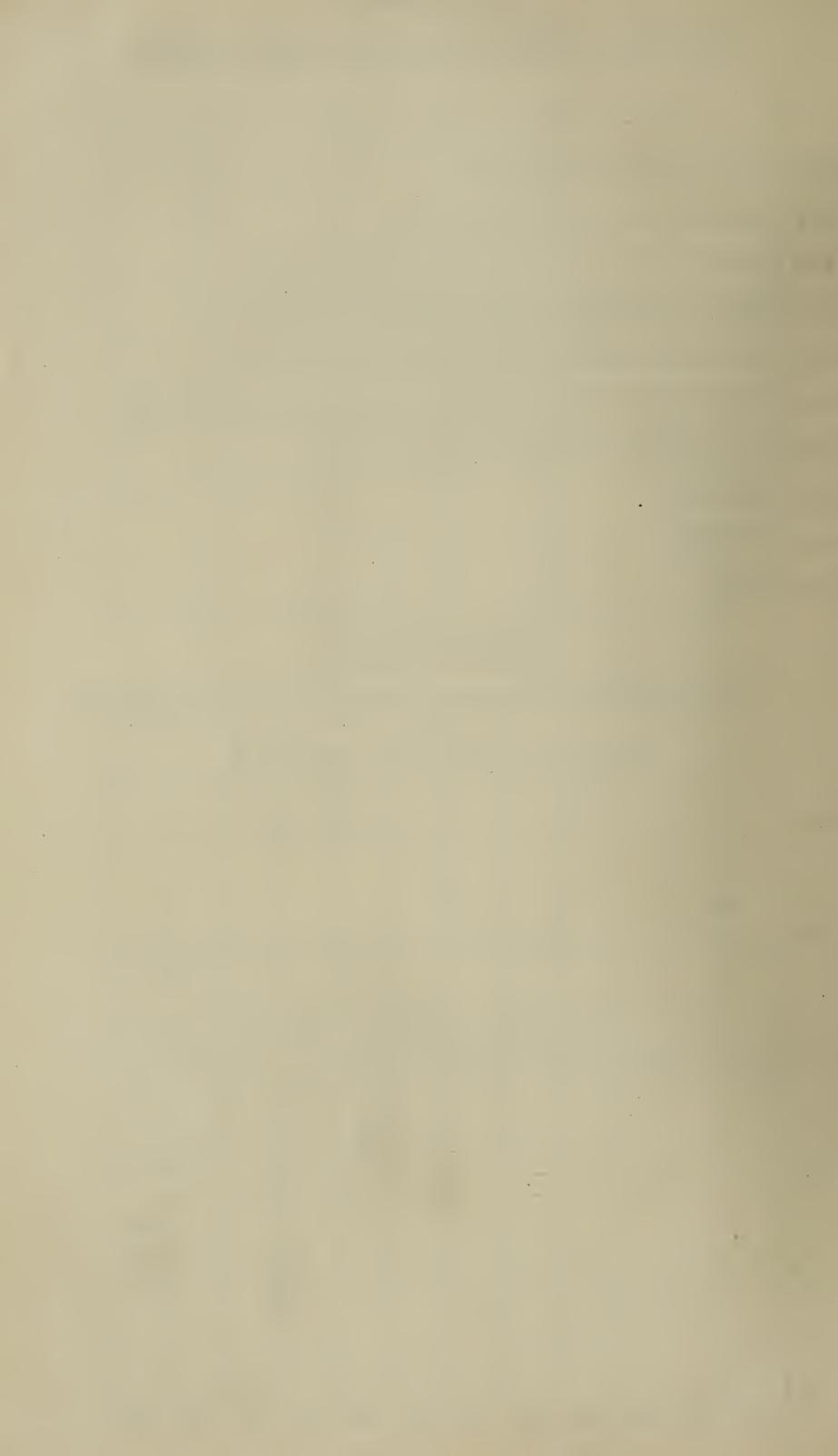
GRAPH 4(a) DEATHS FROM MALARIA 1923-1932

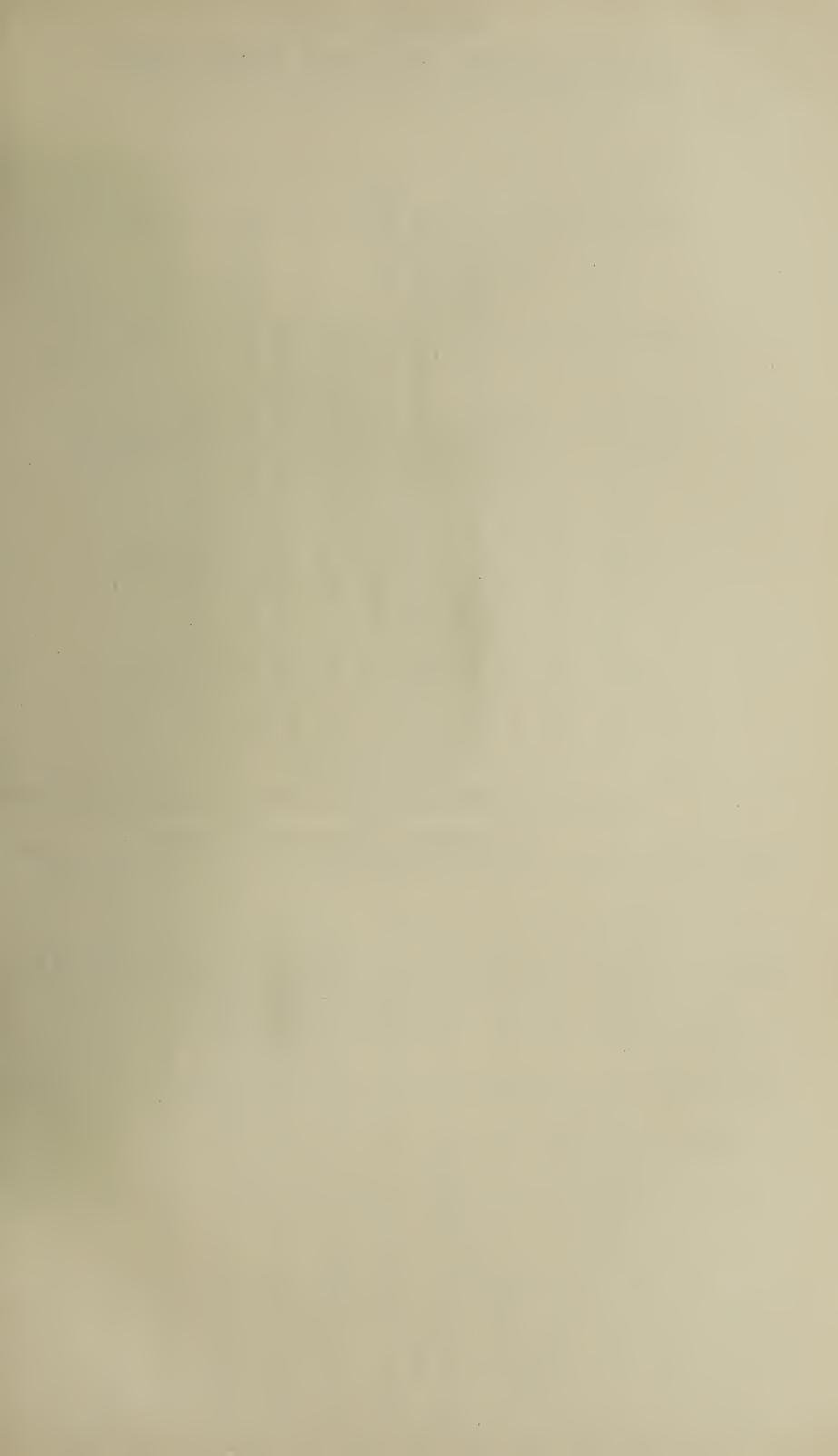


GRAPH4(b)

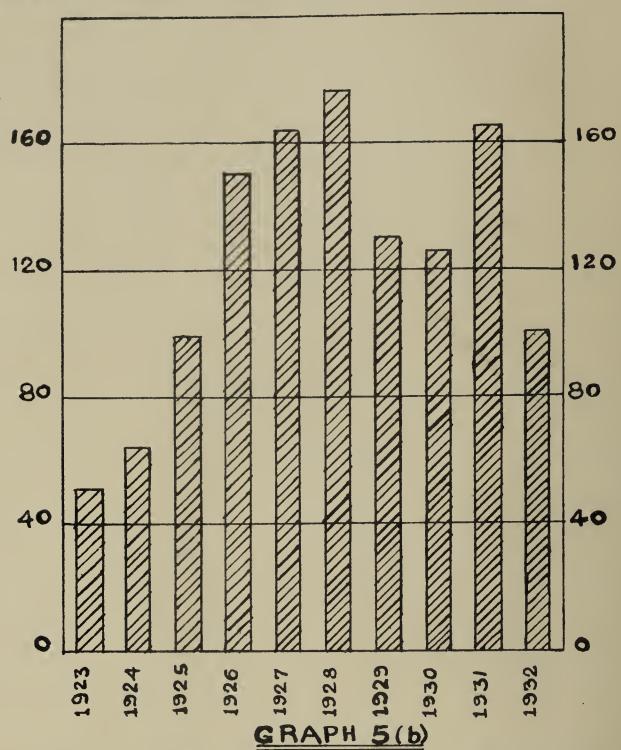
MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM MALARIA IN 1927-31



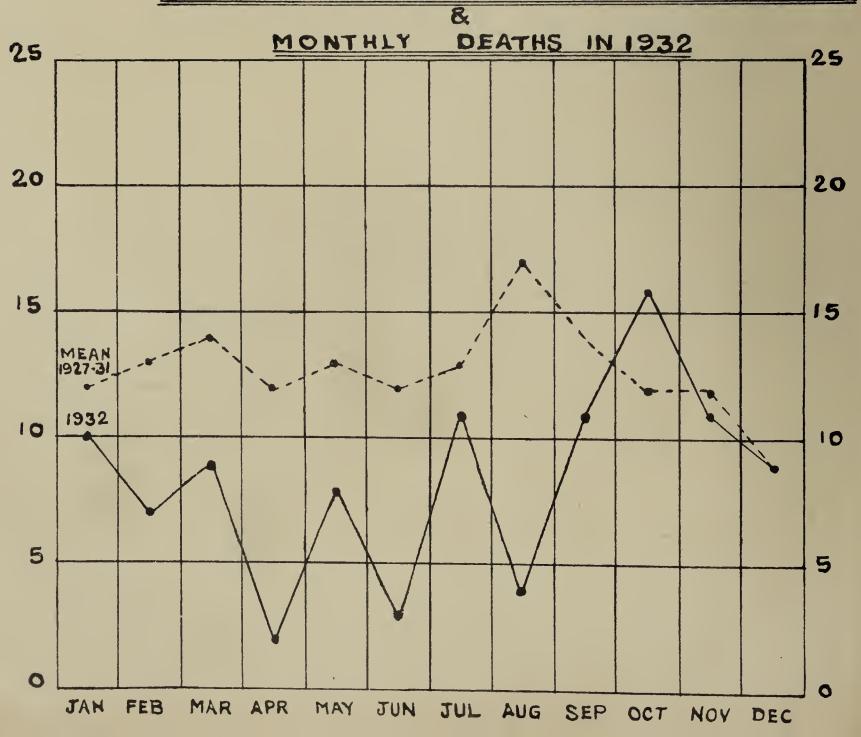




GRAPH-5(a) DEATHS FROM TYPHOID 1923-1932



MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM TYPHOID IN 1927-31



0.1 per mille less than in the previous year and same as the average of the past five years (page 54).

The mortality from Enteric fever for the past 10 years is given below and further illustrated in Graph V (a):—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	51	1928	177
1924	65	1929	130
1925	99	1930	126
1926	152	1931	166
1927	164	1932	101

A reduction of 65 deaths is noted during the year under report over the preceding year.

The deaths from enteric fever were reported in all the months of the year, the highest having occurred in October (16) and the lowest in April (2). The distribution of mortality during the quarters of the year is furnished below. The Graph V (b) illustrates the monthly deaths from this disease.

Quaters.			Deaths.
First quarter		•••	26
Second quarter		• • •	13
Third quarter		• • •	2 6
Fourth quarter		•••	36
	Total	•••	101

As regards local variations, the highest death-rate was reported by Esplanade division (3·1 per mille). The lowest rate of 0·1 per mille was recorded by 16 Municipal divisions while three divisions—Tondiarpet division, Korukupet division and Katchaleeswaranpet division—recorded no deaths from this fever. The remaining 10 divisions recorded rates above 0·1 per mille but not more than 0·5 per mille which was the second highest rate recorded.

Compared with 1931, 18 divisions showed decrease in the death-rate and six divisions recorded rates same as in the previous year

The usual preventive measures such as disinfection of houses and infected clothing, surveillance of the contacts etc., were carried out by the sanitary staff. The medical staff inoculated 554 persons with Anti-typhoid vaccine as a preventive measure.

Other Fevers.—The term 'other fevers' includes all deaths from fevers other than Malaria, Tuberculosis; and Enteric fever which are shown separately. Deaths from kala-azar are included in deaths under 'other fevers', and the number of deaths from kala-azar registered during 1932 was 31 against 30 in 1931. There were 1646 deaths registered under this head during 1932 compared with 1748 in 1931, the annual death-rate being 2.5 per mille which was 0.2 per mille less than the preceding year and same as the average of the quinquennium. (page 55).

The mortality from this group of causes from 1923 to 1932 is stated below and illustrated in Graph VI (a):—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	769	1928	1,555
1924	616	1929	1,731
1925	940 .	1930	1,961
1926	1,194	1931	1,748
1927	1,095	1932	1,646

A gradual decline since 1930 is evident and during the year under report a reduction of 102 deaths is noted over the last year.

The seasonal incidence of these deaths is given below and further shown in Graph VI (b).

Quarters.		J	Deaths.
First quarter		• • •	346
Second quarter		•••	441.
Third quarter		• • •	371
Fourth quarter		• • •	488
	Total	• • •	1,646

The fourth and first quarters recorded the highest and lowest number

of deaths respectively.

The highest death-rate was recorded in Mafuskhan division (4.6 per mille based on Census population) followed by Royapuram division (4.4 per mille), Harbour division (4.3 per mille) and Katchaleeswaranpet division (4.1 per mille). In other divisions the rates ranged between 0.1 per mille in Mylapore division to 3.9 per mille in Tondiarpet division.

Compared with 1931, decreases in the death-rates were noted in 15. divisions, the maximum and minimum decrease being 1.2 and 0.1 per mille respectively. In Purasawalkam division the death-rate was same as in the previous

year.

General Respiratory diseases.—The number of deaths registered under this group of causes during 1932 was 5509 with a reduction of 234 deaths over the previous year 1931. The annual death-rate worked out on estimated population was 8·3 per mille which was 0·6 per mille less than in 1931 and 0·4 per mille less than the average of the quinquennium (page 58).

The following statement furnishes the mortality statistics for the past ten years:—

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	3,342	1928	6,879
1924	4,183	1929	5,324
1925	4,712	1930	5,256
192 6	4,947	1931	5,743
1927	5,035	1932	5,509

The number of deaths during 1932 shows a decrease of 234 over the preceding year 1931. Graph VII (a) illustrates the deaths from Respiratory diseases from 1923 to 1932.

The seasonal incidence of mortality is as follows and further shown in the Graph VII (b).

Quarters.		Death	s.
First quarter		1,33	6
Second quarter		1,33	
Third quarter		1,23	
Fourth quarter		1,60	1
	Total	5,50	y

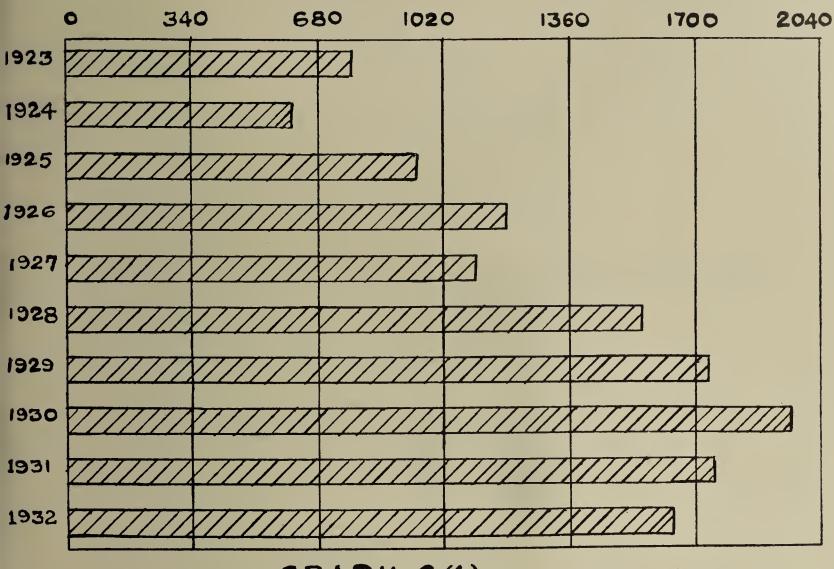
The fourth and third quarters recorded the highest and lowest number of deaths respectively.

Choolai division returned the highest death-rate of 13.7 per mille of population according to 1931 census followed by Purasawalkam division (10.6 per mille). In other divisions the rates ranged from 5.5 per mille in Nungambakam division to 10.3 per mille in Vepery division.

Compared with 1931, decreases were recorded in 18 divisions. In Harbour, Sowcarpet and Egmore divisions the rates were same as in 1931.

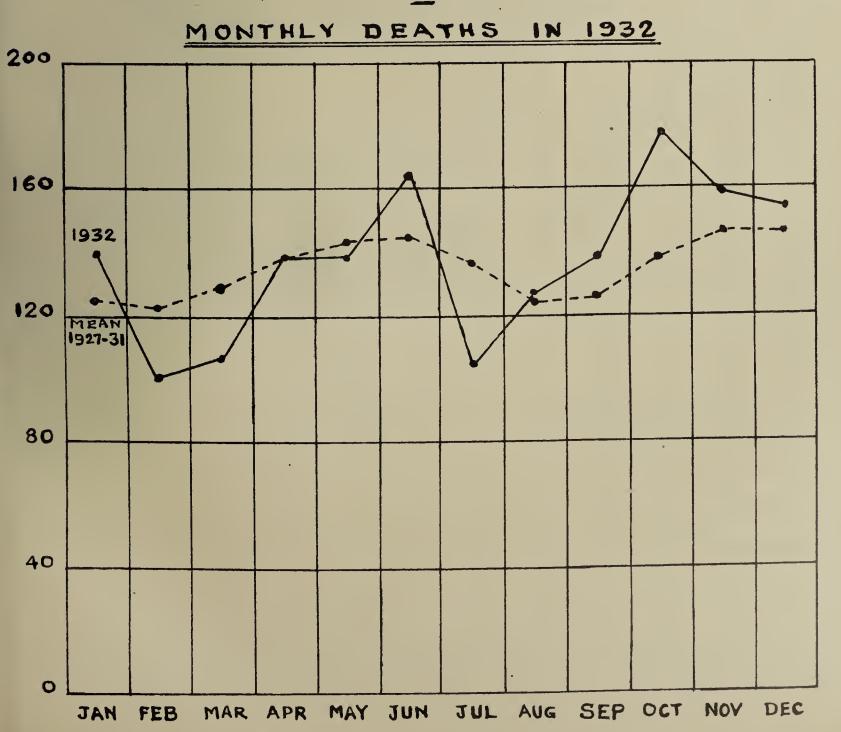
Tuberculosis.—917 deaths were registered during 1932 from Tuber-culosis with a decrease of 103 deaths over 1931 (page 57).

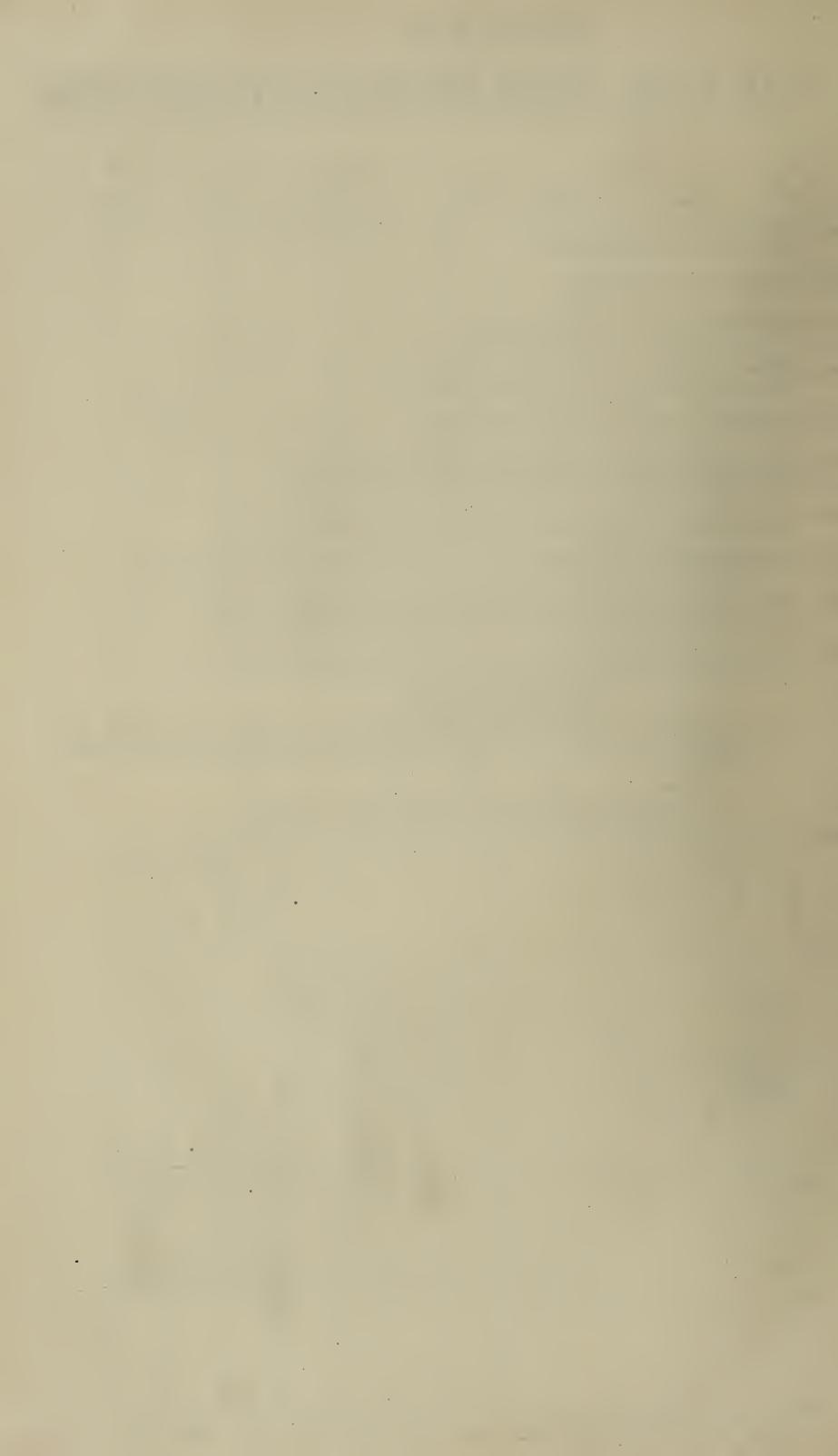
GRAPH 6 (a) DEATHS FROM OTHER FEVERS 1923-1932



CRAPH 6(b)

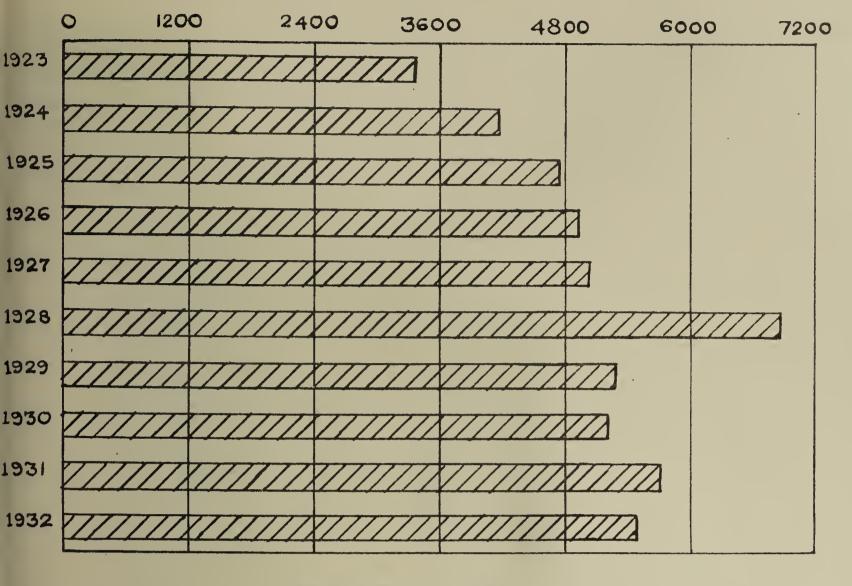
MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM OTHER FEVERS" IN 1927-31





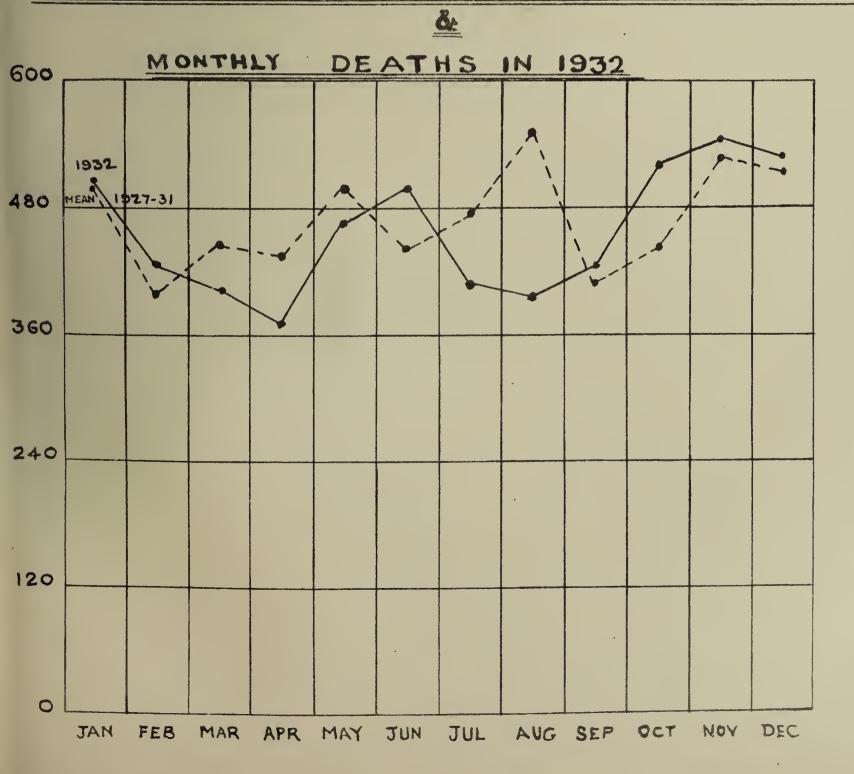
GRAPH 7 (a)

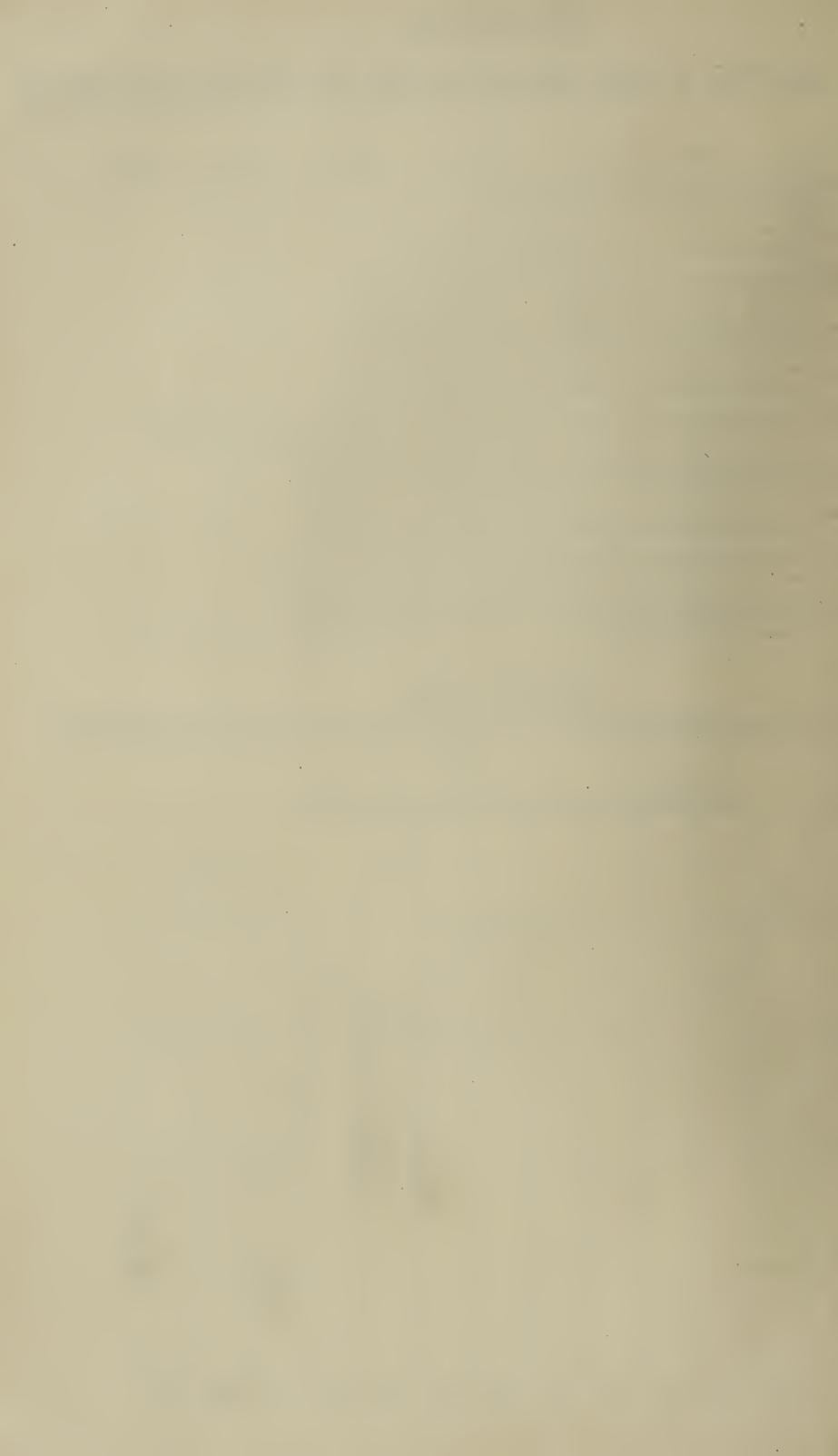
DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES 1923-1932

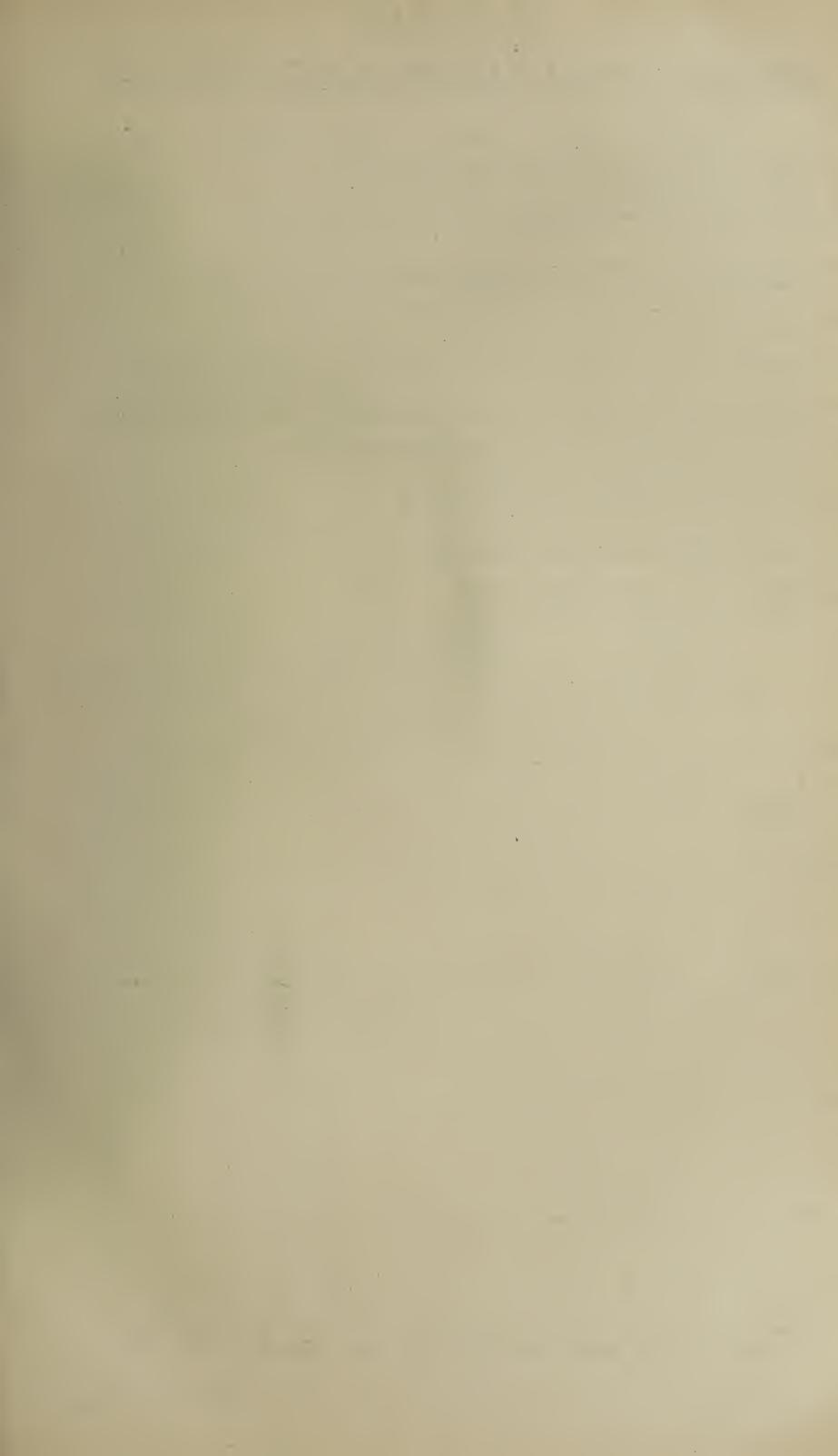


GRAPH 7(b)

MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES IN 1927-31

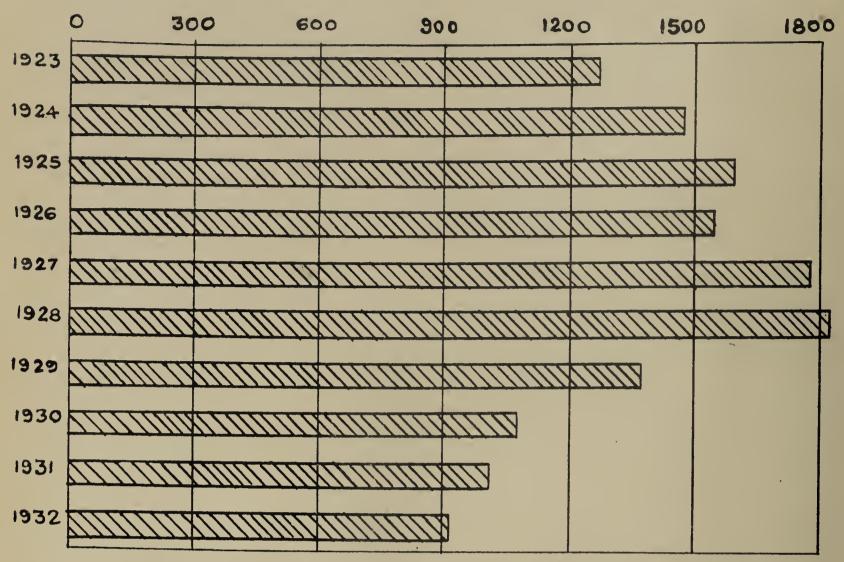






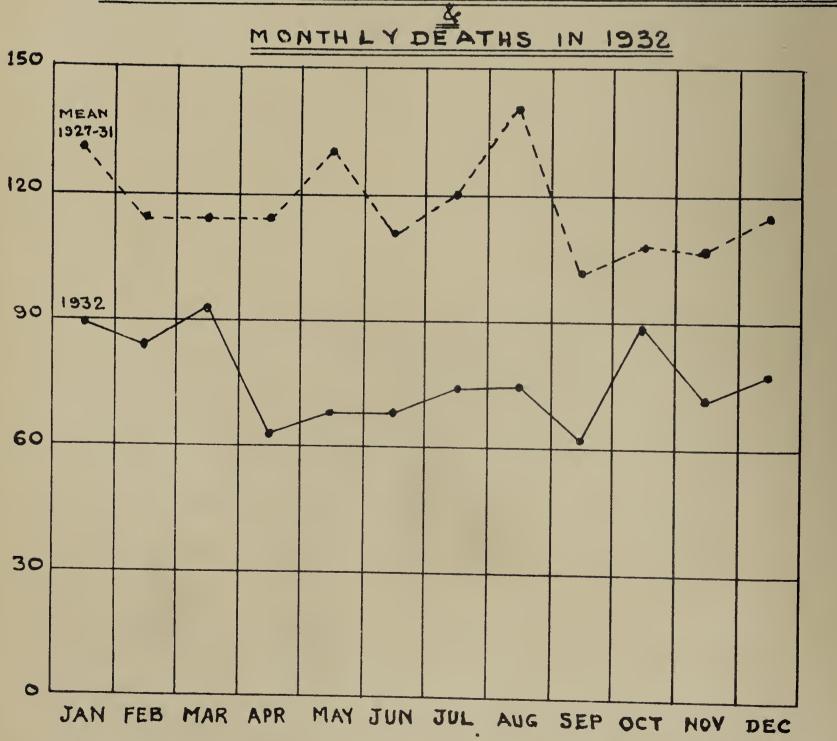
GRAPH 8(a)

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1923-1932



GRAPH 8 (b)

MEAN MONTHLY DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS IN 1927-31



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The annual death-rate with reference to estimated population was 1.4 per mille which was 0.2 per mille less than in 1931 and 0.8 per mille less than the average of the quinquennium. The deaths due to Tuberculosis of lungs were 747 or 1.1 per mille compared with 843 deaths or 1.3 per mille in 1931, the mean of the previous five years being 2.0 per mille (page 62).

The mortality from Tuberculosis from 1923 to 1932 is furnished below

and further illustrated in Graph VIII (a).

Year.	Deaths.	Year.	Deaths.
1923	126 8	1928	1812
1924	. 1468	1929	1371
1925	1604	1930	1075
1926	1538	$19\overline{3}1$	1020
1927	1781	193 2	917

There is a gradual decline in the mortality from Tuberculosis since 1928 and during the year under report a reduction of 103 deaths over the previous year is recorded.

The seasonal mortality during 1932 is furnished below and shown in

Graph VIII (b):—

Quarters.			Deaths.
First quarter		• • •	267
Second quarter		•••	. 200
Third quarter		•••	211
Fourth quarter		• • •	239
	Total	• • •	917
		f	

As regards local variations, the death-rates of Vepery division and Esplanade division were the highest (2.3 per mille of population according to 1931 census) and the lowest (0.2 per mille) respectively. 19 divisions recorded rates above 1.0 per mille.

Compared with 1931, 17 divisions showed decrease and the death-rates

of 3 divisions were same as in 1931.

The prevention of tuberculosis is purely a social problem as it is more a disease of the poor than of the well-to-do classes. It gains a strong foot-hold only where poor food, bad housing, crowding, overwork and worry exist, for these diminish the power of resisting it. If any great reduction in the mortality rate is to be effected, the social and economic conditions of the mass of the population should be improved. As the prevention of tuberculosis like all other wide-spread infections depends for its success upon the education of the public, strenuous efforts were taken by the staff to arrange lectures, talks, lantern demonstrations and distribution of leaflets on the prevention of tuberculosis throughout; the City. E. Miller

Deaths from Child-Birth: 279 women died during 1932 from causes connected with child-bearing giving a maternal mortality-rate of 10.0 per 1000 births. There were 299 deaths from child-birth in 1931 with a rate of

11.6 per 1000 births.

The mortality from child-birth from 1925 to 1932 is furnished below:—

Year.	Maternal deaths.	Mortality-rate for 1000 births.
1925 1926	344	14·9 16·0
1927 1928 1929	293 366 304	
$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	328 299 279	$\begin{array}{c} 12.7 \\ 11.6 \\ 10.0 \end{array}$

A reference to the above figures relating to mortality-rate reveals a gradual decline since 1928. An analysis of 279 deaths has disclosed that 65.6 per cent. of the total deaths have been due to puerperal sepsis alone. Calculated with reference to births, the death-rate from puerperal sepsis has been 6.5 per 1000 births in 1932 compared with 7.8 per 1000 births in 1931. It is hoped that expectant mothers would attend the various clinics in the City and derive all help relating to their welfare and their coming infants.

Deaths from "Other Causes":—The deaths under 'other causes' include deaths from a host of diseases which relate to circulatory, digestive, nervous, genito-urinary and other systems excepting respiratory system. Under this head 10564 deaths were registered in 1932 compared with 10708 deaths in 1931 and the death-rates for these two years were 15.9 and 16.5 per mille respectively, the

quinquennial average being 14.7 (page 61).

Certified Deaths - The deaths of 2728 persons were certified by the various hospitals in the City. The general medical practitioners certified the causes of death in the case of 824 persons. The certified deaths represented 15.0 per cent of the total deaths registered during 1932 compared with 14.6 per cent in 1931. The deaths which were not certified were verified by the medical registrars as to the causes of death. The adoption of the system of Certification

of deaths is engaging the attention of the Corporation.

Burial and Burning Grounds:-The various cemeteries and burning grounds were under the supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors. Out of the total number of deaths excluding still-births registered during the year under report, 17,553 corpses were buried and 4737 corpses burnt. 98 licensed diggers worked during 1932. 160 applicants were granted plots of ground for erection of tombs and the amount realised there-from was Rs. 1377-8-0. Extracts of births and deaths were granted to 826 applicants and the amount realised was Rs. 1223–12–3.

VACCINATION.

Staff:—During the year 1932, 17 Sub-Assistant Surgeons designated as Medical Vaccinators and assisted by 34 Vaccinators of whom two were females were in charge of Vaccination work. The Medical Vaccinators attended to Registration of Births and Deaths in addition to vaccination work.

Operations:—During the year under report, 48, 833 vaccinations were performed. Among these, 27076 were primary vaccinations and 21,757 revaccinations. Besides, 710 re-vaccinations were reported to have been done in the Government Penitentiary. (Vaccination Statement III on pages 80 and 81).

The following statement furnishes the comparative vaccination figures

for 1931 and 1932 :—

•••		-	1931.	1932.	Increase or decrease.
Primary vaccination Re-vaccination		•••	27,260 9,377	27,076 21,757	—184 + 12,38 0
	Total	•••	36,637	48,833	+12,196

There was a marked increase in the total number of vaccinations during the year under review. This increase was mainly due to the large number of re-vaccinations performed during the outbreak of small-pox (vide report on small-pox on page 12). It is only during an epidemic that the health staff are able to persuade the public to submit to re-vaccination. And even then the response is slow. Men of all castes and creeds are alike in their reluctance. Although vaccination is done free and at the residence of the citizens, they do not realise that it is in their interest to get themselves and their household vaccinated. Strangely enough they fear vaccination more than an attack of small-pox. Intensive propaganda by lantern lectures, talks, cinema shows, health exhibitions and distribution of leaflets conducted in the city have not as yet produced the desired effect of making the public understand and realise that by infant vaccination, small-pox is prevented in children or at least is not so serious in them as in adults and that the need for re-vaccination among adults is essential as the immunity conferred on children by infant vaccination wanes after 5 to 7 years. Revaccination has to be made compulsory in the city and unless this is done periodical outbreaks of small-pox are bound to continue. Draft bye-laws in this behalf are now under consideration.

The decrease in the primary vaccinations over the previous year is only 184 and it is due to the fact that there were less number of un-protected children during the year owing to many children having been detected and vaccinated by regular and systematic daily house inspections made by the staff in previous years. Nevertheless the primary vaccinations performed during the year under review stand next to the primary vaccinations of previous year 1931 mentioned in my last report as the highest on record in the city.

The vaccination statistics for the past five years are furnished in the following statement:—

yea r.		Primary Vaccina- tion.	Re-vacci- nation.	Total
1928	• • •	22,051	29,591	51,642
1929	•••	23,250	43,356	66,606
1930	• • •	25, 958	33,257	59,215
1931		27,260	9,377	36,637
1932		27,076	21,757	48,833

Number of successful vaccinations:—The number of successful operations performed during the past five years is furnished in the following statement:—

Number of successful vaccinations.

Year.		Primary Vaccination.	Re-vacci- nation.	Total.
1928		21,762	7,932	29,694
1929	•••	22,272	10,860	33,132
1930	•••	25,201	6,492	31,693
1931	•••	27,042	1,997	29,039
1932		27,011	4,610	31,621

The excess in the total number of successful vaccinations over that of the previous year is very marked. The decrease in the number of successful primary vaccinations is only 31. As mentioned elsewhere the primary vaccinations during the year under report stand next to the last year's figure referred to as the highest on record.

Success-rate:—The success rates under primary and re-vaccinations for the previous five years are set forth in the following statement:—

Year.		Percentage of success in primary vaccinations.	Percentage of success in re-vaccinations.
THE RESIDENCE AND ADDRESS.			1
14 C 14 8 928		99.7	36.3
1929		$98\cdot 5$	30.1
1930		99.0	23•4
1931	•••	99.6	26.7
1932	•••	99.9	25.2

The rate of success under primary vaccinations during the year under report shows a distinct and decided improvement and records an increase of 0.3 per cent over the previous year 1931. Probably it is the highest rate

recorded in the city.

As regards the rate of success in the different municipal divisions, it should be mentioned to their credit that in 20 divisions the rate of success under primary vaccinations was cent per cent. Five divisions recorded the rate of 99.9 per cent; three divisions the rate of 99.7 per cent; and the remaining two divisions 99.5 per cent and 99.2 per cent which was the lowest rate recorded.

The low success-rate under re-vaccinations was due to the varying amount of immunity which was present among the persons who had been vaccinated in infancy. As regards the rate of success obtained in the different municipal divisions the highest rate was 79.4 per cent recorded by the Chepauk division and the lowest was 7.1 recorded by the Washermanpet division.

Number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 population:—Calculated with reference to population, the rate of successful vaccination per mille of population for the year 1932 was 48.9 as compared with 44.9 in 1931. A distinct increase of 4.0 per mille is obtained during the year under report over that of the previous year. As regards the local variations, the largest number of persons successfully vaccinated per mille of population was in Tondiarpet division (69.5) and the least in Sowcarpet division (29.5).

Compared with 1931, 25 divisions recorded increase in the number of persons successfully vaccinated per 1000 of population. The highest increase of 17.5 per mille was shown by the Harbour division and the lowest of 0.3 per mille by the Mylapore division. The remaining five divisions recorded decrease ranging from 2.1 per mille in Tiruvatteeswaranpet division to 5.6 per

mille in Katchaleswaranpet division.

Infantile Vaccination:—18976 infants under one year of age were. vaccinated in 1932 compared with 19823 in 1931 and the number successfully vaccinated was 18940 against 19703 in 1931.

The figures for the previous five years are as follows:—

Vaccination under one year of age.

Year.	No. of primary vaccinations performed.	No. of successful primary vaccinations.
1929 . 1930 . 1931 . 1022	17,357 16,420 18,187 19,823 18,976	17,182 15,929 17,774 19,703 18,940

With the exception of the year 1931 which recorded the highest in the city, the successful primary vaccination in infants during the year under report shows improvement over the other previous years. The fall in the number of primary vaccinations has already been explained.

Among 18976 infants vaccinated, 14174 were born in Madras and 4802

in moffusil against 14735 and 5088 respectively in the preceding year 1931.

Vaccination in Divisions:—Perambore division recorded the highest number of vaccinations (5381) followed by Choolai division (2877) and Tondiarpet division (2806) the reason being that these divisions are inhabited by a large number of coolies working in the mills situated there and who are easily vaccinated with the help of the mill authorities. Sowcarpet division returned the lowest number of vaccinations (237) and this is due to the fact that this division is small and is a business centre. Compared with 1931, 25 divisions recorded increase in the total number of vaccinations. The maximum increase of 1889 was shown by the Perambore division and the minimum of 52 by Amir Mahal division. Five divisions recorded decrease ranging from 14 in Sowcarpet division to 260 in Royapettah division.

As regards primary vaccinations, the largest number was performed by Perambore division (2155) followed by Washermanpet division (1402) Tondiarpet division (1396) and Royapettah division (1375). Esplanade division did the lowest (183). Compared with 1931, 13 divisions recorded increase ranging from a minimum of 2 in Esplanade division to 236 in Mirsaibpet division. The number of primary vaccinations in Amir Mahal division was the same as in the previous year. The decrease in the remaining divisions ranged from a minimum of 2 in Kothawal Bazaar division to a maximum of 244 in Perambore division, the reason being, as already explained, that a larger number of children had been vaccinated during house inspections conducted in previous years.

The highest number of re-vaccinations was performed by Perambore division (3226) followed by Choolai division (1695), Vepery division (1546) and Tondiarpet division (1410). The lowest number was performed by Sowcarpet division (28). Compared with 1931, 26 divisions recorded increase ranging from a minimum of 6 in Peddunaickanpet division to a maximum of 2133 in

Perambore division.

Verification of births:—During the year 1932, 26298 births were verified for purposes of vaccination compared with 26293 in 1931. 4035 children died before attaining the age of one year and without vaccination. 4905 children left the city without being vaccinated and the number available for vaccination was 17358 of which 12453 or 71.7 per cent were vaccinated against 73.6 per cent in the previous year (Vide Vaccination Statement II on page 79). The decrease was due to 1578 children whose vaccination was postponed on medical grounds as against 1238 in 1931.

Postponement of Vaccination in Children:—1559 medical certificates were received during the year for postponement of vaccination in children against 1498 in 1931.

Inspection of vaccinated persons:—The Health Officer, the two-Assistant Health Officers, and Medical Vaccinators, as usual, inspected the vaccinated persons. The results of 27031 or 99.8 per cent of the total primary vaccinations and 17568 or 80.7 per cent of the total re-vaccinations were verified by them during the year under report.

Lymph:—The King Institute of Preventive Medicines at Guindy, supplied as usual the vaccine lymph. The Medical Registrar in charge of the Chintadripet Vaccination Depot received the supply and distributed it to all the vaccination depots in the city. The lymph received was for 44,875 cases during

1932 and the total number of persons vaccinated was 48,833.

Prosecution:—One parent was prosecuted for failure to vaccinate his

child and fined Rs. 2.

Training of Vaccination Pupils:—80 students were trained in

vaccination work by the Medical Vaccinators during 1932.

Cost of vaccination:—The cost of each successful vaccination was Re. 1-2-2 as against Rs. 1-3-9 in 1931.

REPORT OF THE PORT HEALTH OFFICER, MADRAS, ON THE WORKING OF THE PLAGUE. REGULATIONS AT THE PORT FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1932.

In-coming Vessels.—671 vessels arrived here during the year from different ports with 61,408 crew and 89,977 passengers as against 796 vessels with 64,073 crew and 1,00,477 passengers of the previous year.

Our-going Vessels.—270 vessels with 29,448 crew and 12,369 passengers were inspected and granted Bills of Health during the year as against 266 vessels

with 29,991 crew and 15,223 passengers in the previous year.

Epidemic and Injectious Diseases.—8 cases of chickenpox and 2 cases of measles were landed from ships and sent to the Infectious Diseases Hospital,

Tondiarpet.

Disinfection of bedding and clothing of deck passengers and crew landing and embarking here is carried on at the discretion of the Port Health Officer as usual. The disinfection shed is in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon and a Nurse is employed to assist in examining the female passengers.

Rais on steamers.—No deaths among rats were found on any of the

vessels that entered the harbour during the year under report.

SANITATION.

The administration of the Department continued to be in charge of the Health Officer assisted by two Assistant Health Officers. As in the last year, the conservancy was under the charge of Drainage Superintendent.

Drainage.—During the year 65,636 feet of underground drainage were laid, the total length laid up to 31—12—32 being 1,08,7575 feet (vide statement

The flush-out system was extensively introduced in sewered areas.

2,043 flush-out latrines were constructed during the year.

Water supply.—The usual daily tests of the supply of water to the City continued, samples being taken from different parts of the City. A report on the working of the Water Analysis Laboratory at Kilpauk will be found elsewhere 6 Bathing fountains were constructed during the year.

Slums and housing.—There is yet much to be done to improve the general housing conditions in the City. The Corporation is doing its utmost in

House to house visits were carried on systematically by the Sanitary Staff and action was taken wherever necessary. During the year 13,994 houses were inspected. Action was taken in the case of 4042 buildings which were found defective and improvements were carried out in 3063 houses.

As usual plans for construction or reconstruction of buildings were referred to this department for scrutiny. The number of plans so referred was 2,709. The provision of flush-out latrines was recommended in 994 cases and

was carried out in 530 cases.

318 gallons of hycol were used during the year for disinfection. total number of houses disinfected during the year was 2,596 while the number of houses inspected in connection with the detection of epidemic diseases was 33,447.

Factories.—The Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officers continued to inspect these places as Additional Inspectors. (Inspection Reports were sent to the Chief Inspector in 118 cases). The defects noticed during the inspections were intimated to the Chief Inspector. As a result of the action taken by this department, flush-out latrines were installed in 7 places in the place of dry ones.

Offensive and dangerous trades.—The bylaws for these have not yet been sanctioned. During the year 5530 applications were received of which 5285 were sanctioned, 189 refused and 56 were pending disposal at the end of the year as against 4873, 4596, 155 and 122, the corresponding figures of the

previous year (page 83).





FRUIT MARKET, (EXTERIOR), ESPLANADE,



FRUIT MARKET, (INTERIOR), ESPLANADE.

The Corporation maintains 3 model cattle yards one in Chintadripet, another in Basin Road, and the third in Purasawalkam. The total number of animals housed therein was 318.

Milk Supply.—The problem of milk supply still remains unsolved. It is necessary that the Corporation should have a dairy farm of its own with extensive pasturage. A scheme was prepared, but owing to financial stringency it did not materialise.

The Corporation maintains two cart stands. The one at Elephant Gate which is under the control of this department was leased out on contract for the official year 1932-33 for Rs. 7,300.

Meat Supply.—The City gets its requirements mainly from the Corporation Slaughter Houses at Perambur where cattle, sheep and pigs are slaughtered.

The right of collecting rents from the cattle and sheep slaughter houses was sold in auction for Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 63,100 respectively. The blood from

the Slaughter Houses is removed and trenched departmentally.

As usual, slaughter of animals for religious purposes in places other than the Slaughter houses, was permitted free during Hakika and Bakrid festivals and on payment of fees on other occasions. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 101.

Food Control.—The Corporation maintained three markets, the Moore Market, the Smithfield Market and the Vegetable Market at Purasawalkam. The construction of the Fruit Market at Esplanade was almost completed at the end of the year. The construction of the Vegetable Market at Mambalam was started during the year.

The sanitation of these and other private markets in the City was receiving special attention. A regular and systematic inspection of the articles

of food exposed for sale was conducted throughout the year.

It has to be mentioned that in the absence of any scheme for the municipalisation of the private markets, there should be a steady increase in the provision of more Municipal Markets in the City. The private markets, in spite of the rigorous action taken by the department to keep them clean, continue to be in an insanitary state on account of the apathy of the owners to carry out necessary improvements. It is gratifying that in recent years, the question of providing more Municipal Markets has been taken up in right earnest with the result that the Purasawalkam Market came into existence, the Fruit Market and Mambalam Market were constructed and the construction of a market at Wall Tax Road is under consideration.

The nuisance of vegetable vendors selling their stuff on road-sides and over public drains is still great. The Sanitary Inspectors with the help of the Police conduct a systematic campaign to drive away these people but permanent results will be obtained only by the provision of more markets to accommodate them on small rents.

A list of unwholesome articles of food destroyed and the number of prosecutions instituted under Section 310 to prevent the sale of foodstuffs on roadsides, over side-drains etc., will be found elsewhere.

Prevention of Food Adulteration.—During the year, the Government Public Analyst at Guindy continued to analyse the samples sent by the Corporation Food Inspectors. Mr. Venkatachalam, the Food Analyst of the Corporation, continued his training under the Government Public Analyst at Guindy.

During the year 1932, the total number of samples taken under the Prevention of Adulteration Act and sent to the Government Analyst, Guindy, for analysis was 1191. Of these, reports were received on 1160 samples during the year. One sample of milk could not be analysed as it was received by the Analyst in a decomposed condition. Reports on 30 samples were pending on 31st December 1932. Of the 1160 samples for which reports were received, 780 samples were found to be genuine and 380 samples adulterated.

The samples consisted of Milk, Butter, Ghee, Coffee-powder, Tea, Gingelly Oil and Cocoanut Oil. A tabulated statement of the samples analysed

is given below.

TABLE No. 1.

Nature of sample.	31.	No. of samples for which reports were received during 1932.	No. of adul-	of adulte-	No. of sam-	or additiona-
Milk Butter Ghee Coffee Powder Tea Gingelly oil Cocoanut oil	•••	157 71 431 128 135 225 13	60 16 201 18 6 79 nil	38·2 22·5 46·6 14·1 4·5 35·1 nil	70 19 294 128 117 99	40·0 21·1 56·1 65 6 11·1 10·1 nil
Total	•••	1,160	380	32.8	730	41.7

It will be noticed from Table No. 1 that the number of samples analysed during the year is 1160 as against 730 in 1931 and the percentage of adulteration is 32.8 as against 41.7 in 1931. Though a larger number of samples of the different articles have been analysed during the year, the percentage of adulteration is generally less showing that the working of the Act has had a deterrent effect on the guilty vendors. The effect is especially noticeable in the case of Coffee Powder, where the percentage of adulteration has fallen from 65.6 to 14.1. In the case of Gingelly Oil, the percentage of adulteration has increased which might be partly due to the fact that a much larger proportion of guilty vendors have come within the observation of the Food Inspectors.

The nature and extent of adulteration of the various articles are given: below:

(1) Milk:—157 samples were analysed during the year. Extraneous

water ranging from 6 to 62 per cent. was detected in 60 samples.

(2) Butter:—71 samples were analysed and in 16 of them, excess. water from 3 to 80 per cent was found. (The limit for water in butter prescribed by the Government Food Adulteration rules dated 1st September 1932 is 20

per cent.)

- (3) Ghee: -431 samples were analysed and 201 were reported to contain fat other than ghee mostly of vegetable origin ranging from 20 to 100 per cent. By the Government Food Adulteration Rules, dated 1st September 1932, it is now obligatory on the part of the vendors of adulterated ghee to label it in the form prescribed in Schedule I or II as the case may be and vendors. who previously escaped by an oral declaration that the ghee was adulterated were prosecuted for infringing the labelling regulations during the latter part of the year.
 - (4) Coffee Powder:—128 samples were analysed and 18 contained

either chicory or exhausted coffee from 20 to 60 per cent.

(5) Tea:-135 samples were analysed and 6 were found to be adulterated. The adulterant was either imitation tea prepared from Black-gram. husk or leaves of plants other than 'Camellia Thea'. In two cases, sand and sweeping were reported.

(6) Gingelly Oil: -225 samples of the oil were analysed and 79 were found to be adulterated. The adulterant in almost all the cases was ground-nut

oil. In one case the oil proved to be 100 per cent Safflower.

(7) Cocoanut Oil:—13 samples were analysed and all of them found tobe genuine.

The total number of prosecutions conducted by the Corporation during the year was 340 including those pending disposal at the close of 1931. Convictions were obtained in 276 cases and the total fines realised amounted to Rs. 4,922 as against Rs. 1677 in 1931. 52 cases were pending disposal at the



FOOD ANALYSIS LABORATORY, KILPAUK.



VETERINARY HOSPITAL, HOPE LODGE, PERAMBUR.



close of the year. 9 cases were withdrawn; one was acquitted and proceedings were stayed in two. A statement of the prosecutions is given in Table No. 2.

TABLE No. 2.

Nature of sample.	No. of prose- cutions in 1932.	No. of cases pending	No of cases convicted.	Amount of fines realised.	Average fine per conviction.	No. of convictions in 1931.	Average fines per conviction in 1931.
				Rs.	Rs.		Rs,
Milk	49	10	39	528	14	24	5 7
Butter	8	3	5	80	16	3	
Ghee	196	28	1 61	3,220	20	7 5	12
Coffee powder	20	Nil	1 9	251	13	68	$\begin{matrix} 12 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 12 \end{matrix}$
Tea	7	Nil	6	84	14	20	6
Gingelly oil	60	11	46	759	17	9	12
Total	340	52	276	4,922	18	199	8

Table No. 2 shows that the number of convictions in 1932 is higher than in 1931. The average fines are also generally much higher, and this will have a more deterrent effect on guilty vendors. In course of time it is to be desired that the fines would be higher still in order to make the Act effective. It should also be pointed that vendors may be convicted a second or third time. In such cases there is no excuse for inflicting small fines at all, for the vendors can and will gladly pay off the fines from a small portion of their illegitimate profits and still continue with their adulteration. If the progress shown in Table 2 is maintained, the situation will improve considerably.

In conclusion mention may be made of the Prevention of Adulteration Rules published in G. O. No. 1867, P. H., dated 1st September 1932. This has made the work of the Food Inspectors considerably easier in respect of ghee, for it is obligatory on the vendors of adulterated ghee to label their articles according to Schedule I or II as the case may be. Under the same rules admixture of fat from the carcase of an animal with ghee, and addition of water to milk are prohibited. The limit of water in butter has been fixed at 20 per cent. The rules have made the administration of the Act easier but the full advantage will be seen only in the working of the Act during 1933,

Weights and Measures.—During the year under review the two Inspectors of Weights and Measures carried out regular inspection of all markets, bazaars, shops and hawkers etc. In 412 cases the weights, measures and scales found defective were seized. In many cases the vendors were let off with a warning. Prosecutions were launched in 49 cases and 37 were disposed of. The total fine collected was Rs. 154-8-0. From experience it is felt that the Bye-laws should be amended to include the provision for penalising the very possession of false weights and measures,

Medical Rilief.—The Corporation continued to maintain two Infectious Diseases hospitals, 19 Allopathic dispensaries and three dispensaries affording Unani, Siddha and Ayurvedic treatment. During the year one more Unani dispensary was opened in the 24th Division. Statements of the cases treated in these institutions will be found on pages 90–100.

Of the two leprosy clinics attached to the dispensaries at Triplicane and Vyasarpady, the latter was very popular. Treatment was given at the clinics to early non-infectious cases of leprosy. During the year as many as 47 cases were registered at the Leper Clinic, Vyasarpady. Of these 9 cases were infectious and were referred to the Government General Hospital and the remaining 38 were treated at the clinic.

Table showing cases according to sex.

Male,	Female.	Male-children.	Female-children.
31	10	6	•••
	Symptoms free Referred cases Freatment suspen Cases that had no Cases that had pa		tion $\begin{array}{ccc} & \cdots & 2 \\ \cdots & 9 \\ \cdots & 1 \\ \cdots & 5 \\ \cdots & 25 \end{array}$

Due to considerable publicity and propaganda, the attendance has gone up to 15 to 20 cases in a day and all types of leprosy are being treated now.

The Corporation Poor House.—The year opened with 156 members on the roll. There were 192 admissions during the year. Out of these 129 were discharged for various reasons and 47 died in the Poor House and 10 absconded, thus leaving a balance of 162 inmates on 31-12-1932. The Institution has been working very satisfactorily and the inmates enjoy a homely life. The male and the female inmates are given free boarding, lodging and clothings. Bhajana parties and Kalakshepams are conducted on Saturdays and on special festival days. Medical help is rendered by the Superintendent-in-charge of the house. Two separate medical wards with 48 beds are maintained in the house. The usual ten treats earmarked by M.R.Ry. Dewan Bahadur C. V. Viswanatha Sastriar Avergal, and the two treats ear-marked by the Government Official's Party out of the interest accruing from their endowments of Rs. 5,000 and 1,000 respectively were given during the year on the said festival days much to the satisfaction of all the inmates. A sum of Rs. 50 was given by the Corporation Officials' Association. In addition to this, several gentlemen have been kind enough to send contributions for giving treats to the in-mates.

Such of the in-mates who are able to do light work are given vegetable

growing and general gardening work.

The beggar nuisance in the City is still a problem. It is a common sight to see beggars standing at every bus-stand pestering the public for alms. It is difficult to induce them to go to Poor House as they find it easy to eke out a livelihood by pursuing the 'profession'.

An amendment of the Police Act in this direction seems to be

a dire necessity.

Side by side there should be more Poor Houses with sufficient accommodation to house all the deserving beggars. This can be done by public support. As a first step to mitigate the nuisance, the public should discourage the practice of giving alms to persons begging on public roads.

Anti-Rabic Measures:—The Electrocuting chamber maintained by the Corporation at Basin Road for the destruction of stray dogs serves the needs of the City. During the year 11586 stray dogs were admitted into the lethal chamber of which 10129 were destroyed and 336 returned to the owners, the amount collected being Rs. 1,029.

Zoo .- The Zoological Gardens maintained by the Corporation continued to attract a large number of visitors. The right of collecting entrance fees

was sold in auction for Rs. 20,900.

Publicity & Health Education.—This was conducted by means of press information, posters and hand bills, booklets, health talks, lectures, magic lantern demonstrations, cinema shows and health exhibitions. During the year 1502 open air lectures and 2408 talks. 1281 magic lantern demonstrations and 64 cinema shows were conducted. Besides this, the Health Week celebrations were conducted throughout the city during August 1932 with Exhibitions in Korukupet, Choolai and Triplicane Divisions.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, TONDIARPET.

Staff:—1.	Medical Officer (Assistant Surgeon)	•••	1
2.	Sub-Assistant Surgeon	•••	1
3.	Senior Sick Nurse	•••	1
4.	Sick Nurses	•••	3
5.	Nurses (Mid-wives)	•••	2
	Clerk	•••	1
7.	Compounder	•••	1
	Wireman	•••	1
9.	Ambulance Car Driver	•••	1

The total number of admissions during the year was 1482 as compared with 781 in the year 1931. The number of contacts admitted was 181, the number admitted during 1931 being 92. The daily average number of patients

was 57.5 and the case mortality rate for all diseases was 7.4 per cent.

Diseases: - The largest number of admissions during the year was for chicken-pox amounting to nearly half the total admissions. It began during the month of January and lasted till the end of May reaching the peak during the month of March in which there were 250 admissions. It was attended by

no mortality, all the cases having an uneventful recovery.

The next largest number of admissions was for Small pox, there being 529 admissions with this infection. The number of admissions for Small-pox began to increase during the latter portions of the year, the number of cases during October, November and December being 106, 98 and 125 respectively. During December, Small-pox began to assume epidemic proportions which increased in the succeeding year 1933. The treatment for Small-pox continues to be symptomatic, no medicine with a specific effect having been discovered.

There were only two stray cases of cholera during the month of Febru-

ary and the rest of the year was free from admissions for this condition.

A statement regarding the vaccinal condition of Small-pox cases is appended.

Bacteriological examination was done at the King Institute, Guindy,

KRISHNAMPET ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

1. Staff:—The permanent staff of the hospital consists of one Medical Officer, two nurses, one compounder, two male ward attendants, two femaleward attendants, one peon and one motor ambulance car driver.

2. Statistics:—The total number of admissions during the year was 617 as compared with 482 during 1931. The number of contacts admitted was 111 against 72 during 1931. The total daily average number of patients was 27

and the case mortality rate for all diseases was 7.5 per cent.

3. The largest number of admissions was for Chicken-pox and Smallpox, the number of cases being 267 and 252 respectively. There were 5 cases of admission for Cholera.

4. The vaccinal condition of Small-pox patients will be found in the appended statement.

AIDED INSTITUTIONS.

A brief summary of the Public Health Work done by various institutions based on their annual reports is furnished hereunder in accordance with G.O. No. 653 P. H. Mis. dated 10-6-1921.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills Welfare Committee: - During the year 1932, the Welfare Department carried on a sustained Health Propaganda for the benefit of the workmen living in the 'villages' attached to the Mills and the work people of the Mills living in the outlying 'Cherries'. A number of Cinema shows and Magic lantern lectures on health subjects was given tothe workmen by the National Health Association of Southern India. Under the joint auspices of the Health Association and the Corporation of Madras, a Health Exhibition was held in the Mills lasting for six days from 22—8—32 to-27—8—32 and it was much appreciated.

The Chengalvaraya Naicker's free Ayurvedic Dispensary:—The Dispensary continued to render free medical aid and 2,21,787 patients were treated during 1932 as against 1,98,539 for the previous year.

The Chenunapri Annadana Samajam:—During the year 1932 this Samajam fed 67009 poor men as against 59,452 of the previous year.

The friend-in-Need Society:—The object of this Society is to render relief to the deserving poor and to suppress mendicity amongst the European and Anglo-Indian Christians. During the year 1932 there were 77 permanent in-mates. Besides the Home relief, a sum of about Rs. 30,000 was spent for rendering out-door relief, casual relief and special relief.

The Government Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital:—The number of maternity cases treated in this hospital during 1932 was 2192 as against 2095 of last year.

The Kalyani Hospital:—The total number of patients treated in this hospital and its two dispensaries was 47417. The number of maternity cases was 738.

The Madras Society for the protection of children:—This Society has completed its twenty fifth year of existence. During the year there were 80 boys and 31 girls making a total of 111.

Medical inspection of the boys was done by a qualified doctor of the Government Royapuram School and of the girls, by a Lady Doctor of the Rainy Hospital.

The Ramakrishna Mission Students' Home:—This institution for poor and deserving boys had a strength of 141. It has a medical ward for the in-mates with a doctor in charge.

The Ramakrishna Math Charitable Dispensary:—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during 1932 was 53,287 as against 58,905 of the previous year.

San Thome Dispensary:—There were 13,368 patients treated by this dispensary as against 12,975 of the previous year.

The San Thome Convent Dispensary:—The number of patients treated in this dispensary during 1932 was 23,045.

Sri Kanyaka Parameswari Devasthanam Dispensary:—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary for 1932 was 90,977 as against 75,319 of the previous year.

The Unani Dar-ush-Shifa:—The total number of patients treated in this Unani dispensary during the year under report was 1,24,429.

CONSERVANCY.

During the year under report Mr. W. L. Edwards the Drainage Superintendent continued to be in charge of conservancy work assisted by the two Supervisors. Mr. N. Muniyappa, the Veterinary Officer lent by Government continued till 10-7-52 when he was reverted to Government. Mr. V. J. Balasundara Doss, the Senior Veterinary Assistant in charge of Slaughter Houses was appointed as the Veterinary Officer from 11-7-32.

The sewer cleaning staff consisting of the Sewer Foreman, Sewer Superintendents and coolies were transferred to the control of Health Department from 1-9-32.

There were 2336 men, 185 Women and 178 boys employed for the cleaning of streets, drains and latrines with 160 peons to supervise their work.

539 bullock-drawn carts and 38 motor lorries were maintained during the year for the removal of rubbish, filth and sewage.

Animals.

	1931.	1932.
No. of animals at the commence-		
ment of the year	644	688
No. purchased during the year	161	144
,, died ,,	117	119
No. at the end of the year	688	713

Of the 713 animals remaining at the end of the year 13 bullocks were condemned as unserviceable and maintained at the Sewage Grass Farm,

Tondiarpet.

Foot & Mouth disease.—There was a severe outbreak of foot and mouth disease at A, B and C depots. Prompt measures were immediately adopted and all the affected animals about 150 were segregated at the Corporation Veterinary Isolation Hospital and treated. There was no death. The disease was controlled in a short time.

Rinderpest.—All the newly purchased bullocks were protected against rinderpest by serum simultaneous method. Almost all the animals in the depots are now protected against rinderpest except a few old bullocks at Mylapore Depot. There was no outbreak of rinderpest in the Corporation cattle depots during the year although the disease was prevalent in the City and throughout the Presidency.

Anthrax.—There was an outbreak of anthrax at Krishnampet depot in August and there were 3 deaths. Preventive measures were taken and the disease was quickly brought under control. There was an isolated case of death

at Royapuram cattle depot in November 1932.

Tuberculosis:—There were 12 deaths from tuberculosis compared to 15 during the previous year and they were among animals previously tested for the disease. 2 bullocks which were showing clinical symptoms of tuberculosis were destroyed. It is gratifying to note that the disease is on the decline now and all possible preventive measures are adopted.

Piroplasmosis:—156 animals were affected from this disease of which 12 died. By taking timely preventive measures the disease was brought

under control.

There were 3 casualities from Trypanosomiasis, one from Coccidiosis and two from Lymphangitis.

The rest of the deaths viz 83 was due to old age and other natural

causes.

The Central Gram Depot was abolished from 1-4-32. Arrangements were made to get the supplies from the contractors direct at the depots.

Animals requiring treatment were sent to the Veterinary Hospital which was recently constructed and attended to there by the Veterinary Officer.

Motor lorries:—During the year under report there were 38 motor vehicles in use for the removal of rubbish, filth and sewage. One Stewart lorry was purchased for the prompt removal of sewage from cesspools in the un-sewered areas and orders were placed for another such lorry. One Thornycroft Lorry and one Ford Standard Lorry were purchased during the year for the removal of rubbish. 9 old lorries which were condemned were auctioned during the year. One Manchester Lorry was fitted with a Diesel Oil Engine as an experimental measure with a view to reduce the cost of consumption of petrol etc., One Ford Watering Van was transferred from Works Department to Health Department for flushing sidedrains and water tables.

Tipping platforms:—The two model tipping platforms constructed at Basin Bridge Depot and Langs Garden Pumping Station continued to serve very satisfactorily. The platform at Triplicane was also used during the year for the

temporary deposit of rubbish.

Disposal of rubbish:—About 478750 cart-loads of rubbish were removed from the City against 451485 cart-loads in the previous year. 75154 cart-loads were disposed of at the Incinerators by separation and incineration. 254191 cart-loads

of rubbish were used in reclamation works. The balance was removed to the

dumping ground at Korukupet, Otteri, Risle Range and Mylapore.

Disposal of filth:—During the year under report about 100857 cartloads of filth were removed from the City of which 67789 cart-loads were flushed into sewers at the Pail Depots at DeMellows Road, Langs Garden and Ice House Road. The balance was trenched at the Korukupet and Otteri Night-Soil Depots.

Public Latrines:—175 Flush-out, 40 masonry, and 25 sanded latrines

were maintained during the year.

Festivals:—As usual special arrangements were made for efficient cleaning and disinfection during all the important festivals in the City. The conservancy of South Indian Athletic Association Grounds was attended to departmentally during the Park Fair 1932–33 on payment of fees.

Private scavenging:—A sum of Rs. 23,739-5-2 was derived as charges for conservancy services rendered to private institutions under Section 197 of

the Act.

Disinfection: -5951 gallons of Hycol, 23721 parahs of chunam and 116 lbs. of Bleaching powder were used for the disinfection of drains, street corners, dust-bins and night-soil buckets.

Dust-bins and Night-soil buckets: -1005 dust-bins and 375 night-soil

buckets were manufactured during the year.

Labour:—The time scale of wages fixed and approved by the Council at its meeting held on 1-9-31 was given effect to from 1-5-32. Bonus is being granted to the coolies who retired on account of old age or infirmity as per regulations issued in G.O. No. 4942 L & M dated 22-12-31.

As per resolution of the Council the issue of rice to conservancy

coolies was stopped from 1-4-32.

301 Conservancy coolies are occupying houses in model lines and 161 live in huts on Corporation land.

Some of the scavenger hutting-grounds are much congested. More

model lines have to be constructed.

General.—The total expenditure on account of conservancy for the financial year 1932-33 was Rs. 9,23,639 (Rs. 51,665 'Capital' and Rs. 8,71,974 Ordinary') against Rs. 9,05,234 for 1931-32 (Rs. 66,028 'Capital' and Rs. 8,39,206 Ordinary). The amount spent on wages of conservancy coolies was Rs. 5,32,120.

A sum of Rs. 6,400 was derived as income by the sale of manure from Korukupet and Otteri Night Soil Depots in 1932-33.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK FOR THE YEAR 1932.

Staff:—The staff consists of a Medical Officer in the grade of a Sub Assistant Surgeon and two supervisors, one for the North Range and the other for the South Range. A Senior Sanitary Inspector was in charge of the Anti-Malarial work during the first half of the year under report and on his demise

the Medical Officer was appointed on 8-7-1932.

The Medical Officer inspected from time to time tanks, ponds, wells, drains, stagnant pools etc., where mosquitoes bred or were likely to breed and gave, where private owners were concerned, necessary suggestions to the divisional Sanitary Inspectors to take action against them to protect these places from such breeding. As regards public tanks, ponds, drains etc., the tendency to breed was prevented by the Malaria staff. Several investigations were made by the Medical Officer on complaints regarding mosquitoe nuisance. Malaria Supervisors who were in direct charge of the labour staff worked under his immediate guidance. The labour staff consisted of two cleaning gangs, one petrolising gang and one fish gang for each range as in previous years. One motor lorry with a gang of 12 coolies attended to reclamation work. The entire staff employed on this work were placed under the directions of the Assistant

The chief anti-mosquito measures carried out during the year under report were the following:—

1. Cleaning of tanks & ponds.

2. Petrolising.

3. Removal of rank vegetation.

- 4. Introduction of larvicidal fish into wells.
- Reclamation.

Cleaning of Tanks & Ponds:—There are 502 tanks and ponds in the City. Most of these with the exception of temple tanks are used for purposes of irrigation. Weeds and moss grow abundantly in them and floating matter such as fallen leaves, branches etc., favour the breeding of mosquitoes mainly of the anopheline variety. In order to stop or check the breeding, the. owners were served with notices to clean periodically their tanks by removing the moss or weeds, by sloping or cutting sharp the edges and by removing overhanging branches and rank vegetation to the extent of two to three feet all round so that the larvae might be exposed to the action of the fish and other natural enemies which feed on them. In response to the notices, the owners either cleaned their tanks themselves or placed them under the control of the Malaria staff for periodical cleaning. 191 private tanks were thus cleaned at the cost of the owners. The amount realised thereby was Rs. 2199-3-6. The Malaria staff

cleaned 13 public tanks belonging to the Corporation.

The divisional Sanitary Inspectors inspected the tanks and ponds in their divisions from time to time and made their remarks in the tank registers. In Korukupet and Thiruvattiyur Divisions where 210 tanks exist, one Sanitary Inspector was kept exclusively in charge of this work as in the previous year. He inspected these tanks constantly and kept them in good condition. A similar arrangement is necessary for the control of the tanks situated in the vast areas of the Nungambakam, Royapettah and Mylapore divisions where 154 tanks exist in addition to the several low lands and stagnant pools which breed mosquitoes after rains. Frequent inspections of these tanks and other such places which are situated far away from one another cannot be expected to be done by the respective divisional Sanitary Inspectors who are saddled with multifarious duties. Unless a separate Sanitary Inspector is appointed exclusively for this purpose as in the case of Korukupet and Thiruvottiyoor Divisions, the supervision and control of tanks, ponds and low lying lands in the three divisions referred to, will not be satisfactory.

2. Petrolising:—A dilution of liquid fuel with kerosene oil was sprayed on the surface of water by means of knapsack sprayers and saw dust and used cotton-waste soaked in oil were used in addition, wherever necessary, to give a continuous film of oil. As oiling is less costly, and highly toxic to both anopheline and culex mosquitoes in their different stages of development-be they eggs, larvae or pupae-it was intensively used. All stagnant pools, un-used ponds, tanks and wells, gulley traps, cesspits, cess-pools, ditch drains and covered drains were systematically oiled by the

oiling gangs once a week throughout the City.

The portions of the Cooum and Buckingham Canal still continue to be a menace to public health specially after rains. With the limited staff at disposal, it has not been possible to attend to these places regularly

and systematically to prevent mosquito breeding.

3. Rank Vegetation:—Rank vegetation near tanks, ponds, and stagnant pools afford shelter to the adult mosquitoes breeding in the waters close-by. The staff cleared about 1,262,813 sq. feet of rank vegetation in public places during the year under report. In private lands where rank vegetation was found, the Sanitary Inspectors served notices on the owners for removal.

4. Introduction of Larvicidal Fish into Wells:—The introduction of larvicidal fish into private and public wells in the City forms a very important part of the anti-mosquito measures carried out by the Malaria staff. Ever since the introduction of pipe water supply, the wells have ceased to be the chief source of water supply to the citizens with the result that most of the wells are now in a very deplorable condition-un-used and un-cared for. The parapet walls of such wells are only used for keeping flower pots, brooms, fire-wood

grounded cheeka, turmeric and cow-dung cakes etc. It is not, therefore, unreasonable to expect any of these to fall into the wells accidentally and pollute the water. During the examination of wells, childrens' toys in numbers, rubbish and filth of every description and occasionally dead rats and cats were seen in them. The neglect on the part of the citizens is therefore responsible for making the wells a home for mosquitoes to breed in. During the examination of wells for the introduction of larvicidal fish; the citizens were made to understand clearly that the wells were no longer a necessity to the residents of a city where there is an unfailing supply of pipe water and that therefore the wells should be filled up or at least covered with cuddapah slabs to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes. Larvae were shown to them as a stage in the development of mosquitoes and the diseases propagated by mosquitoes were explained to them. Tins, pots and other vessels left neglected in corners of the houses containing larvae were destroyed in their presence. Aversion to fill up the wells or to cover them with cuddapah slabs is still so strong in private owners that permanent measures are found difficult to enforce.

During the year 1932, 11878 wells were examined and stocked with larvicidal fish. Before the fish were let in, the wells were rid of all floating materials so that the fish might have free scope to feed on the larvae. The fish that were introduced were obtained locally and all the conditions required for larvicidal purposes. Haplochilus melanostigma (mundaikunnoo), Panchax (Pachai mundai kunnoo or Namakundai), Chela (Vellichai Kundai) and Barbus Vitatus (Chinna Kullai Kundai) are the which are commonly introduced into the wells. Of four varieties these, Haplochilus Melanostigma is the best and of proved utility mosquito destroyer. This is introduced in large numbers into the wells and is depended upon for efficient control. Haplochilus is a common species present in shallow ponds and tanks and even in the Cooum. It thrives equally well in fresh and brackish water. It swims very close to the water surface and always. along the edges where the larvae often breed. "Its flat head and its transverse mouth are adaptations to surface feeding and the habit of inhaling the oxygenated surface water enables it to with-stand to a considerable extent foul or polluted water detrimental to most fish".

It has been observed that in about 60 per cent of wells the fish introduced during the previous year have died and in about 30 per cent of the wells examined larvae have been breeding. The present bad condition of most of the wells accounts for the death and absence of fish. The wells are re-stocked with fish once in 10 months at present. This interval is too long to expect the fish to thrive under the most trying circumstances. As the citizens are paying little or no attention to maintain the wells in good condition, constant supervision and re-stocking of fish at shorter intervals of at least once in three months are needed. The present staff for fish introduction consists only of one gang of a fisherman and two coolies for each range and in the circumstances

Reclamation:—Reclamation is the best and lasting measure to do away with the breeding grounds of mosquitoes. Owing to heavy cost, reclamation is not always taken up when suggested. During 1932, 2 ponds and 157 wells were filled up. 51 wells were covered with cuddapah slabs. Reclamation of the low lands at Rifle Range, Choolai and Perambur was done by the Corporation during the year under report.

Statement A shows the notices and prosecutions under Section 264

(1) regarding tanks and wells (vide page 104).

Conclusion:—It is well known that mosquitoes increase in numbers anywhere and everywhere after rains owing to stagnation of water which afford extra-ordinary facilities for breeding. During the regular examination of wells for fish introduction, every opportunity was taken to inspect the houses and destroy all breeding places in tins, pots and other vessels containing collections of rain water. In the compounds of bungalows, cisterns used for gardening purposes formed favourable grounds for mosquito breeding. Further, breeding was noticed in empty butter, jam, fruit, milk, fish tins etc., thrown all over the compounds and containing water after rains. Necessary steps were

taken to put down such breeding. With the limited staff it was not possible to stop or control effectively the nuisance all over the City after the monsoon. Unless all the houses, compounds and drains are regularly and systematically inspected in each division once a week and all breeding places destroyed, mosquito nuisance cannot be effectively controlled. For this purpose searching gangs or units should be posted in different areas of the City at least for a period of six months from September to February when the nuisance is usually very severe after the monsoon. This will enable the detection and destruction of all breeding places every week as they arise and keep such areas under strict survey and surveillance. Such diseases as Malaria, Dengue Fever, Filariasis etc., which have a tendency to increase after monsoon concurrently with the increase in the number of mosquitoes which transmit these diseases are sure to be checked by the destruction then and there of the breeding places of mosquitoes.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1932-33.

Staff:—On 8-7-32 one of the Medical Inspectors was transferred as Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of Anti-Malarial operations and hence only three instead of four Medical Inspectors worked during the year till 1-4-33, when the post of the fourth Medical Inspector was filled up. There was no

change in the staff of the Medical Inspectresses.

Findings of Medical Inspection:—17297 boys & 10209 girls were subjected to medical inspection during the year under report. The total number on rolls among the boys was 19539 and that among the girls 12558, and the average attendance 16014 and 9512 respectively. The percentage of boys examined to the total number on rolls works up to 88.55 among boys and 81.29 among girls, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 89.39 and 81.88. The slight fall in the percentage is due to the fact that only three Medical Inspectors worked during the major portion of the year.

Out of the total number examined 10189 boys (58.91 per cent) and 5422 girls (53.02 per cent) were ailing and required treatment. The percentage defective for the previous year was 59.14 in the case of boys and 58.61 among girls. A reduction of the percentage of defectives was noticed both among the

boys and girls.

Cleanliness, Condition of the Skin, of Scalp, Body and Nails:—2475 boys (14:31 per cent) and 602 girls (5:90 per cent) required attention to personal cleanliness. The percentage defective under this head for the previous year was 13:28 and 11:05. They were given baths in the school premises periodically under the direction of the school staff. Instructions on personal hygiene were given to them by the Medical Inspectors and the school staff. Children who had verminous heads were advised shaving their heads or combing with an emulsion of kerosine and vinegar.

Malnutrition:—3924 boys (22.69 per cent) and 326 girls (3.19 per cent) were under-nourished as compared with 21.10 per cent and 4.08 per cent respectively in 1931-32. These children were directed to attend the nearest Corporation dispensary for treatment. In certain cases parents were advised to purchase Cod liver oil and other tonics for the use of their children till they improved in health. General advice regarding the suitable diet for the under-

nourished children was also given.

Teeth and Mouth:—2893 boys (16.73 per cent) and 1308 girls (12.81 per cent) were suffering from oral and dental complaints, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 17.34 and 21.60 respectively. Most of the children were suffering from stomatitis and dental caries. 2010 had stomatitis and 1488 had dental caries. Children who had stomatitis were given relief at the Corporation dispensaries while selected cases of caries teeth were advised removal or filling up of the affected teeth at the dental section of the different hospitals. Some with tartar teeth were advised cleaning by dentists at the hospitals (vide statement on page 110).

Nose and Throat:—Diseases pertaining to these were found in 4768 boys (27.57) per cent) and 2323 girls (22.75) per cent) as against 24.43 per cent and 17.18 per cent defective respectively in the previous year. Enlarged tonsils and glands of the neck formed the bulk of the defects found, 5958 having the former and 1268, the latter condition. Children with simple enlargement of tonsils were directed to attend the Corporation dispensaries while in other cases where the enlargement was so large as to cause other complications, operative treatment was suggested. The condition of their general health was attended to and co-existing defects such as caries teeth, oral sepsis treated. Important cases were followed up by the Medical Inspectors while the school staff watched progress in others.

Eye Diseases: -444 boys (2.57 per cent) and 382 girls (3.74 per cent) had eye diseases. The percentages for the previous year were 2.98 among boys and 2.73 among girls. 205 children had conjunctivitis. They were excluded from the schools and advised treatment at the dispensaries. 245 had granular lids. 158 of these were referred to Government Ophthalmic Hospital while the rest were dealt with at the local dispensaries. 5 cases of Infantile Cataract were referred to the Eye Hospital. The details of defects are shown

in the statement on page 112.

Vision :- 224 boys (1.30 per cent) and 12 girls (0.12 per cent) were having defective vision as against 1.29 per cent and 0.21 per cent respectively in the previous year. 108 children having defects of minor degrees and who were ill-nourished were advised Cod liver oil. 128 children were referred for refraction.

Ear Diseases: -255 boys (1.46 per cent) and 187 girls (1.83 per cent) compared with a percentage of 1.53 and 2.35 respectively in the previous year had complaints of the ear. Except cases of chronic otorrhoea which were advised treatment by specialists at the Government General Hospital, all others were dealt with at the Corporation dispensaries.

Hearing:—11 boys (0.06 per cent) and 11 girls (0.11 per cent) were short of hearing as against 0.08 per cent and 0.19 per cent respectively last year. Such children were advised seats nearest the teacher. Treatment by the

specialist was recommended in these cases.

Speech: -66 boys (0.38 per cent) and 14 girls (0.13 per cent) had defects of speech. The percentages for the previous year were 0.53 among boys

and 0.21 among girls.

Circulatory System:—185 boys (1.07 per cent) and 40 girls (0.39 per cent) were found defective under this heading, the percentages for the previous year being 1.24 and 0.60 respectively. Children having functional defects of the heart were given treatment at the dispensaries. Organic defects of the heart were referred to the various hospitals for institutional treatment. 106 were anaemic and were treated at the local dispensaries.

Tuberculosis:—17 boys (0.10 per cent) and 29 girls (0.29 per cent) were found having signs of pulmonary and other forms of tuberculosis. per cent of boys and 0.19 per cent of girls were defective last year. importance of early treatment in arresting the disease was brought home to the parents through frequent talks and lectures arranged in the schools. The treat-

ment given to them was followed up carefully.

Respiratory Diseases: -542 boys (3.13 per cent) and 325 girls (3.18 per cent) had respiratory affections. The percentages for the previous year were 4.12 among boys and 4.83 among girls. 835 had Bronchitis and 32 were subject to attacks of Bronchial asthma. Relief was given to them at the local dispensaries. Chronic affections were advised institutional treatment.

Abdominal Organs: -283 boys (1.64 per cent) and 68 girls (0.67 per cent) had defects pertaining to abdominal organs as against 2.05 per cent and 0.72 per cent respectively last year. Children having Hernia or Hydrocele were suggested operative treatment while others were treated at the local

dispensaries.

There has been a further reduction in the number of children having enlarged spleen. Only 96 (0.35 per cent) as against 133 (0.47 per cent) in the previous year had spleen. They were mainly in the schools in North Range-These children were carefully followed up subsequent to the detection. The

parents were advised to continue the treatment till they were completely cured. The school staff were also advised to watch the treatment given to them.

Bones and Joints:—497 boys (2.86 per cent) and 42 girls (0.41 per cent) had affections of the bones or joints, the percentages for the previous year being 3.60 and 0.44 respectively. A majority of them were ill-nourished and 509 had rickety deformed chest. Cod liver oil, fruits and good food were suggested. The poorer among them were directed to the local dispensaries for treatment.

Nervous and Psychic System:—27 boys (0.16 per cent) and 8 girls (0.08 per cent) were having functional and organic defects as against 0.27 per cent and 0.17 per cent in the previous year. 10 children had infantile paralysis and the rest had functional disorders. Suitable treatment was suggested to them.

Infectious and Contagious Diseases:—2233 boys (12.91 per cent) and 756 girls (7.41 per cent) had infectious diseases including skin conditions. The percentages of defectives in 1931-32 were 13.16 and 9.37, a slight reduction over the previous year's figures. Children having infectious skin diseases were isolated in the classes and treatment arranged at the dispensaries. Daily baths were given at the school premises wherever personal cleanliness was wanting. Certain of them who had whooping cough or other infectious diseases were

excluded from schools for a suitable period.

120 children (0.44 per cent) showed clinical signs and symptoms of leprosy as against 105 (0.57 per cent) detected during the previous year and they were all of the nerve type. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases reported this year. Out of the 120 children 44 were entrants. The parents were advised to resort to early and proper treatment of their children at the leper out-patient sections of hospitals and continue treatment till the disease was arrested. Pamphlets dealing with the subject were distributed to them. A careful watch was kept on the treatment given to them and the school authorities were also requested to follow them and use their persuasive powers in the refractory cases. The results of the work done are shown in the following up statement on page 117.

For details of other defects under this head vide statement of

Infectious Diseases on page 113.

Other Diseases and Defects: —1521 boys (8.79 per cent) and 607 girls (5.95 per cent) had defects not included in other items, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 9.16 and 7.50 respectively.

The chief defects under this were worms and minor injuries. 174

children having Phimosis were advised circumcision.

Deformities:—72 boys (0.42 per cent) and 21 girls (0.21 per cent) had deformities as against 0.53 per cent and 0.27 per cent respectively in the previous year. 15 children had spinal curvatures and 11 had super-numerary fingers. Details of deformities are shown in statement on page 115. Remediable defects were advised to be rectified.

Number bearing no marks of Vaccination:—A careful search among the children for vaccination marks revealed 73 boys (0.42 per cent) and 59 girls (0.58 per cent) not having visible marks. The percentages for the previous year were 0.53 and 0.82. They were all vaccinated.

Medical Treatment:—15338 children were advised treatment this year

at the dispensaries and hospitals. The details are shown hereunder:

1.	Children sent to Corporation dispensaries	Boys 9231	Girls. 3641
2.	Children referred to	•••	
	(a) General Hospital	681	1253
	(b) Gosha ,,	•••	2
	(c) Ophthalmic ,,	182	199
	(d) Tuberculosis Institute	7	22
	(e) Leper out-patient sections of Hospital	s &	
	Corporation dispensary, Vyasarpady	· 110	10
			(a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a) (a)
	Total .	10211	5127

Re-inspections and Following-Up work:—During the year 236 revisits have been paid to schools after the routine inspections as against 306 in the previous year. The slight decrease in the number of the revisits is due to the fact that during the major part of the year only 5 Medical Inspectors and Inspectresses worked instead of 6 in the previous year. 15493 re-examinations of children were made during these revisits.

A summary of the results of following-up work is given below:—

Malnutrition:—546 under-nourished children regained normal health
after treatment, 1144 improved in general health and treatment was continued
to this class of children. 1105 children showed no appreciable improvement but
were advised continuance of treatment.

Teeth and Month: 12 children had their teeth cleaned for tartar. 72 had their caries teeth extracted. 775 who had chronic ulceration of the mouth were cured after treatment at the dispenseries. 456 continued treatment for the same defect and their condition was slightly improved.

Enlarged Tonsils:—82 of the children advised Tonsillectomy were operated and they continued Cod liver oil for improving the general health. 876 who attended the local dispensaries for treatment of enlarged tonsils obtained complete relief. In 1418 children improvement was perceptible. 1232 continued treatment as there was no improvement.

Defective Vision:—15 children were refracted for defects in vision and were wearing glasses on the advice of the Medical Inspectors. In 45 children normal vision was restored after paying attention to the general nutritional condition. In three the degree of defect was lessened after taking Cod liver oil. The last group continued treatment.

Ear Disease:—138 children having ear complaints were treated and cured at the local dispensaries. 54 improved after treatment.

Circulatory System:—Out of 43 children who had anaemia, 16 were-cured, 19 improved and the rest required a prolonged course of treatment.

Tuberculosis:—36 children advised treatment for tubercular lung underwent treatment and regained weight and normal health. They were all in the incipient stages.

Respiratory Affections:—490 Bronchitic children obtained relief at the local Corporation dispensaries. In 69 chronic types improvement was noticed while in 47 treatment had to be continued.

Abdominal Organs:—Among the 96 children found having enlarged spleen, 43 were cured after treatment, in 27 there was reduction in the size of the spleen and 26 showed no improvement. The latter two groups continued treatment. Two children were operated for Inguinal Hernia and another for Hydrocele on the advice of the school doctors.

Infectious Diseases:—1085 children having scabies of varying severity were treated and cured. They were given separate seats in the classes and arrangements made with school staff for giving them frequent baths in the schools. In addition to 133 children who obtained relief at the local dispensaries for Eczema, one boy who had Chronic Eczema underwent X-ray treatment at the Government General Hospital.

Leprosy:—Out of 120 children found having this malady 91 underwent treatment. A larger number of children attended the treatment centres this year as only 68 out of 105 attended in the previous year. The percentage of cases treated to the number detected is 82.5 as against 64.8 in the previous year. Out of the 91 that underwent treatment one was reported as free from the malady, 30 improved after treatment and 60 required continuance of treatment before signs of improvement could be detected. In 29 cases the parents were indifferent in spite of repeated advice.

Hookworm Disease:—10 children were treated for Hook-worm disease with benefit.

Other Diseases:—41 children underwent circumcision operation after medical advice.

Co-operation of Parents:—The response from the parents was better this year. 9433 parents of children were present during the inspections and took medical advice regarding the health of their children. The number of parents met during the previous year was 4517. In some cases the parents too were examined and prescribed at their own request.

Co-operation of Teachers:—The school staff continued the followingup work this year, maintained defective register for each class and persuaded the parents and children to give effect to the medical advice especially in cases where there was either indifference or lack of interest in the treatment of their children. The Medical Inspectors in addition explained to the staff the common diseases of the children with special reference to infectious diseases and their exclusion.

School Sanitation:—The sanitary condition of the school and its surroundings continued to receive the attention of the Medical Inspectors. Extension of building or other changes to improve accommodation and ventilation were suggested for 41 schools. 15 school buildings were reported as unsuitable for school purposes for want of proper accommodation, ventilation, latrine arrangements and absence of play-ground. Change of premises was suggested in the latter case.

School Latrines:—37 schools were having flush-out latrines. In all the other schools, latrine arrangements were not satisfactory and required frequent cleaning. Wherever possible construction of flush-out type of latrines was suggested. Four schools had no latrines for the use of the children.

Water Supply:—A sufficient number of taps have been provided for all the schools. Water supply for Kodambakam Elementary School was found defective as there was no flow of water from the taps available there and the school authorities were using water of doubtful purity from the neighbouring wells.

Play-ground:—47 schools had no play-ground. In 2 schools the children were taken to the open spaces nearby for recreation.

School Equipment:—Adequate furniture has been supplied to all the schools.

School Baths:—58 schools were having bath rooms with or without tap connections for the use of the children. Dirty children were given baths regularly during the midday and they washed their clothing after baths.

During the inspections this year, Korukupet School was noted to have been re-modelled and accommodation extended. Additional sheds to accommodate 4 classes were noted to have been added in Chetpet School, Jagannathapuram for the use of the girls' section.

Midday Meal:—The supply of midday meal was continued this year also. 78 schools were supplied with meals. 4200 children were fed daily. The number of schools supplied with meals in the previous year was 52 and the number of children fed daily 3500. The Medical Inspectors visited these schools at the time when the children were fed and inspected the sanitary arrangements made.

Propaganda:—88 Lectures were delivered in the various schools on health subjects. Due to the prevalence of small-pox during the year, special attention was directed towards this subject and the importance of vaccination in the prevention of the disease. The total attendance at these lectures was 13195. In addition, 231 talks on various health subjects were arranged with the parents in the schools. Charts on school hygiene were exhibited in the divisional Health Exhibitions held at Korukupet, Choolai and Triplicane High Road Schools.

The details of propaganda work done are given below:—

No.	Subject.		No. of lectures delivered.	No. of talks arranged.	Remarks.
13 14	Small-pox Cholera Tuberculosis Malaria Hookworm disease Leprosy Flies Personal Hygiene Ventilation & Housing Diseases of children Infectious diseases Mosquitoes Domestic Hygiene. Water supply Worms		20 1 16 11 1 12 3 9 1 4 	26 44 33 2 38 14 33 3 1 15 1 2 15	
16 17 18	Guinea worms	•••	1 1 1 3 88	1 12 231	

REPORT OF THE WATER ANALYST FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1932.

During the year under report the quality of water supplied to the city was "epidemiologically safe". In other respects the year was eventful. The trouble due to the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen and the whitish gelatinous growths noticed in the water-supply developed into an acute form in July and August and complaints poured in from all parts of the city. The question of improving the city's water-supply came up prominently before the council and received its serious attention. On the advice of the Director, King Institute, Guindy, the lake water was treated once with copper sulphate costing nearly Rs. 4,000. (It will be remembered that several experts and committees had given their opinion regarding this problem, but apart from chlorination adopted no other steps were taken).

Another change that was effected in the process of purification (and it is continued) was to pass the raw water at 12 vertical inches per hour, i.e., at three times as fast as the rate at which the sand filters were originally intended to be worked.

The Analyst has to report that his researches * in the direction of finding out the exact mechanism of the production of sulphuretted hydrogen in the slow sand filters and eliminating the smell of hydrogen sulphide and the whitish gelatinous growths (carried out mainly in the Corporation laboratory) during the last three years came to what must be considered a successful conclusion. His practical suggestions are quoted in full.

^{*} The results of his researches were presented to the Madras University in the form of a thesis of 100 pages and secured for him the M. Sc., Degree and the Associateship of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

"In the tropics slow sand filtration is not suited to impounded surface waters of the type of Red Hills Lake water, as conditions there favour the formation of sulphuretted hydrogen and other attendant biological phenomena by sulphate reduction on a large scale.

The remedies which suggest themselves are many. A method of filtration in which the two principles of aeration and rapid filtration are employed would offer the best solution for the purification of such a water. Merely rapid

filters of the type of Bell, Candy, Jewel or Paterson also are suitable.

In the dilemma presented by the Madras slow sand filters, a little more of organic matter (in solution) seems preferable to the noxious smell of sulphuretted hydrogen and to unsightly coloured growths in drinking water. Where large financial commitments have been made as in Madras it is no practical help to suggest that slow sand filters be displaced by mechanical filters. The results obtained by mechanical filters may very nearly be obtained by a modification of the existing filters.

A change which involves least violence to the existing system is chlorination of raw water at Red Hills with a view (i) to eliminate the growth of Plumatella Tangy-naikae which affords a resting place for Spirillum desulfuricans from the lake to the filters at Kilpauk, (ii) to reduce a portion of the organic content of raw water and (iii) to afford sufficient period of contact for chlorine

to act upon the water.

An attempt may also be made to reduce the alkalinity of raw water by adding dilute acid at the lake end of the conduit as the high alkalinity of raw water is partly responsible for all the troubles in the slow sand filters. Each of the existing 17 filters (each measuring 200' × 100') may be made into a double filter by putting a cross-wall. In the primary filter, coarse sand may be used and water rushed through at a much faster rate than now and refiltered rapidly through the secondary filter. Such a process will not afford anaerobic conditions and will therefore prevent the reduction of sulphate which takes place only in stagnant or slowly moving waters. If sulphate reduction is thus prevented, sulphuretted hydrogen and the concomitant growths may not appear at all in the filtrates and in the distributory system. The final effluent if found unsatisfactory from the bacteriological point of view may be chlorinated again with a very small dose of chlorine".

The Analyst has some remarks to offer on the treatment of water with copper sulphate. The observations of Sir Alexander Houston (Director of the Metropolitan Water Board, London) and of A. J. Jenkins are of considerable interest. The former on page 5 of his 25th Annual Report for the year ending 31-12-1930 wrote as follows:—

"It is thirty years since Copper sulphate was used in America as an algicidal agent. It was first used by the Board in 1907 to combat a growth of Oscillaria (see 15th Annual Report p. 52) and has been employed on numerous occasions since, both as preventive and curative measure. The results have usually, although not always, been successful but the writer does not wholly approve of the treatment, if it can reasonably be avoided, because sometimes the destruction of one kind of growth appears to pave the way for the growth, subsequently of others of a much more objectionable kind. Further there is always the possibility of algal growths becoming more and more inured to copper, calling for progressively increasing doses of the chemical. Chlorine has also been used as an algicidal agent, but, on the whole, chlorine is better as a bactericidal than as an algicidal agent—the converse holds good in the case of copper. Deep reservoirs, with sides which do not slope too much, clean bottoms, good circulation and the use presumably of as pure a water as possible for abstraction purposes are factors which seem to keep the excessive growth of algae in check.

Other and seemingly better methods of removing algal growths are by such mechanical means as preliminary rapid filtration or the use of excess lime

method of purification".

Again in the discussion which followed when Sir Alexander Houston and H. E. Stillgoe read their paper "The Filtration and Treatment of Water for Domestic Purposes" at the Surveyor's Institution on June 7, 1928, A. J. Jenkins spoke as follows (vide p. 360. August 20, 1928, "Water and Water Engineering").

considerable algal trouble and had dealt with algae by the use of sulphate of copper. Within the last month he had had a great difficulty in that respect. He began with the usual dose of sulphate of copper and killed off one species of algae which was troublesome and gave a taste. He then found another species had taken its place. With increased difficulty he killed this off also, and then he got another and was rather afraid of killing this, because it was harmless and he did not know what he would get next. The first species gave a slight taste, the others had not given a taste. That was one of the difficulties arising out of the use of copper sulphate......"

Where, as in Madras, the chief trouble is due to sulphate reduction the Analyst is sceptical about the efficacy of the treatment of the lake water with copper sulphate. This, quite apart from the troubles anticipated by Sir Alexander Houston and A. J. Jenkins, should be the reason for not continuing that treatment. In any event no case has been made out for using it. The improvement in the quality of water after August in his opinion, was due to rapid.

filtration and to low depth of sand.

Scientific.

1. Red Hills Lake.—The total rainfall in the catchment area was 39.06 inches for the year while it amounted to 56.12 inches last year. The graph I, on page shows the relation between the lake level and rainfall in 1932.

The yearly average chemical results nearly resembled those of last year (Table III page 120). On the bacteriological side, the lake water contained B. coli in 5 c. c and upwards in 66.6 per cent of the samples examined

(Table II, page 119).

The lake water was treated with ten tons of copper sulphate costing nearly Rs. 4000 on 26th and 27th August 1932. Before the treatment the lake water was yellowish but a few days after treatment the water looked bluish. On 11-9-32 i.e. 16 days after when the Analyst inspected the lake the whole lake appeared distinctly green due to the over growth of a particular species of alga.

2. Raw Water at the Kilpauk End:—The bacteriological results are shown in Table II on page 119. The raw water contained B. coli in 5 c.c and upwards in 66.2 per cent of the samples analysed which is a distinct falling off when compared with the results of last year. No material difference is noticed between the chemical results of last year and those of the year under report. Organic matter as represented by the figure for "absorbed oxygen" was highest in June and lowest in December while the lake level was lowest in October and highest in January (vide graph II).

3. Chlorinated Raw Water:—Raw water was chlorinated effectively at the Kilpauk end of the raw water conduit before it entered the filter beds. The dose of chlorine was kept at 1.0 ppm till 4-9-1932 after which it was daily adjusted to the varying needs of the water (till 4-12-1932). From 5-12-1932, filtered water was chlorinated and the applied dose then varied from 0.6 to 0.8.

ppm (Table IV on page 121).

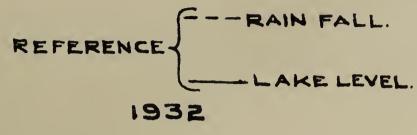
The percentage number of samples of water after treatment with chlorine in which B. coli was present or absent in 60 c. c was 94. The yearly average chemical figures (vide Table III) showed a distinct reduction over those of raw water. Taking the "absorbed oxygen" figure alone, a reduction of about

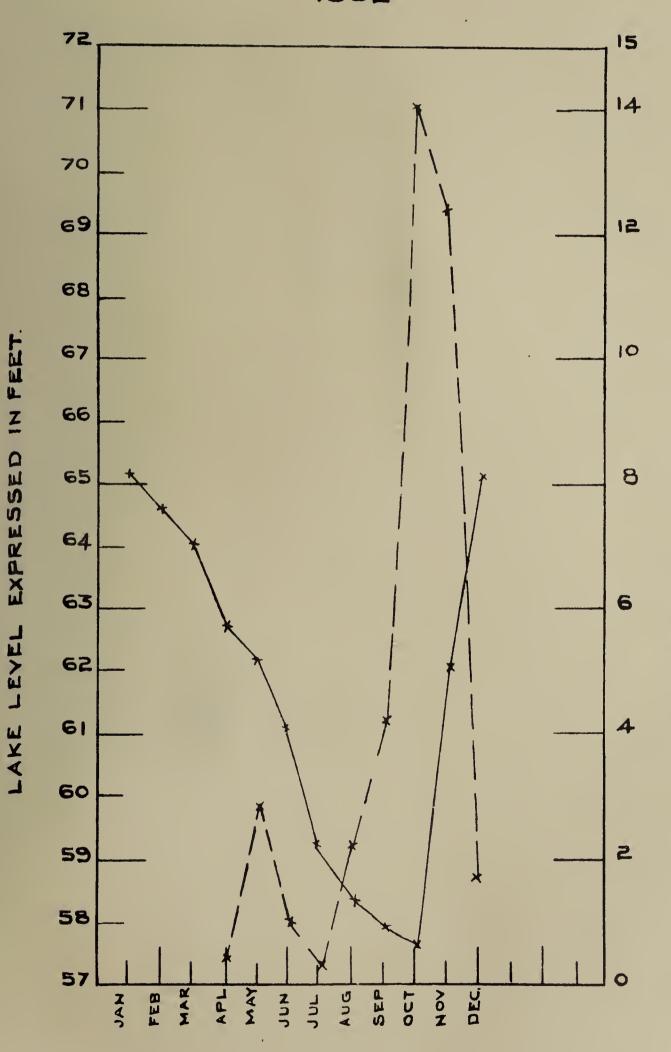
10 per cent was effected as a result of chlorination.

4. Filtrates from Sand Filters:—A decrease in the number of first class samples (B. coli in 60 c. c) from 33·0 per cent in 1931 to 20·5 per cent in 1932 was noticed. On the chemical side, the oxidisable organic matter was reduced to 8·2 per cent; albuminoid nitrogen 37·1 per cent, while the ammoniacal nitrogen showed an increase over the corresponding figures of raw water (1932). Sulphuretted hydrogen was present in filtered water almost throughout the year, and along with it colourless sulphur bacteria were seen in long, trailing filaments on the walls of the filtered water chambers, filtered water conduit and underground filtered water reservoirs. These growths were also seen issuing from house taps in the City.

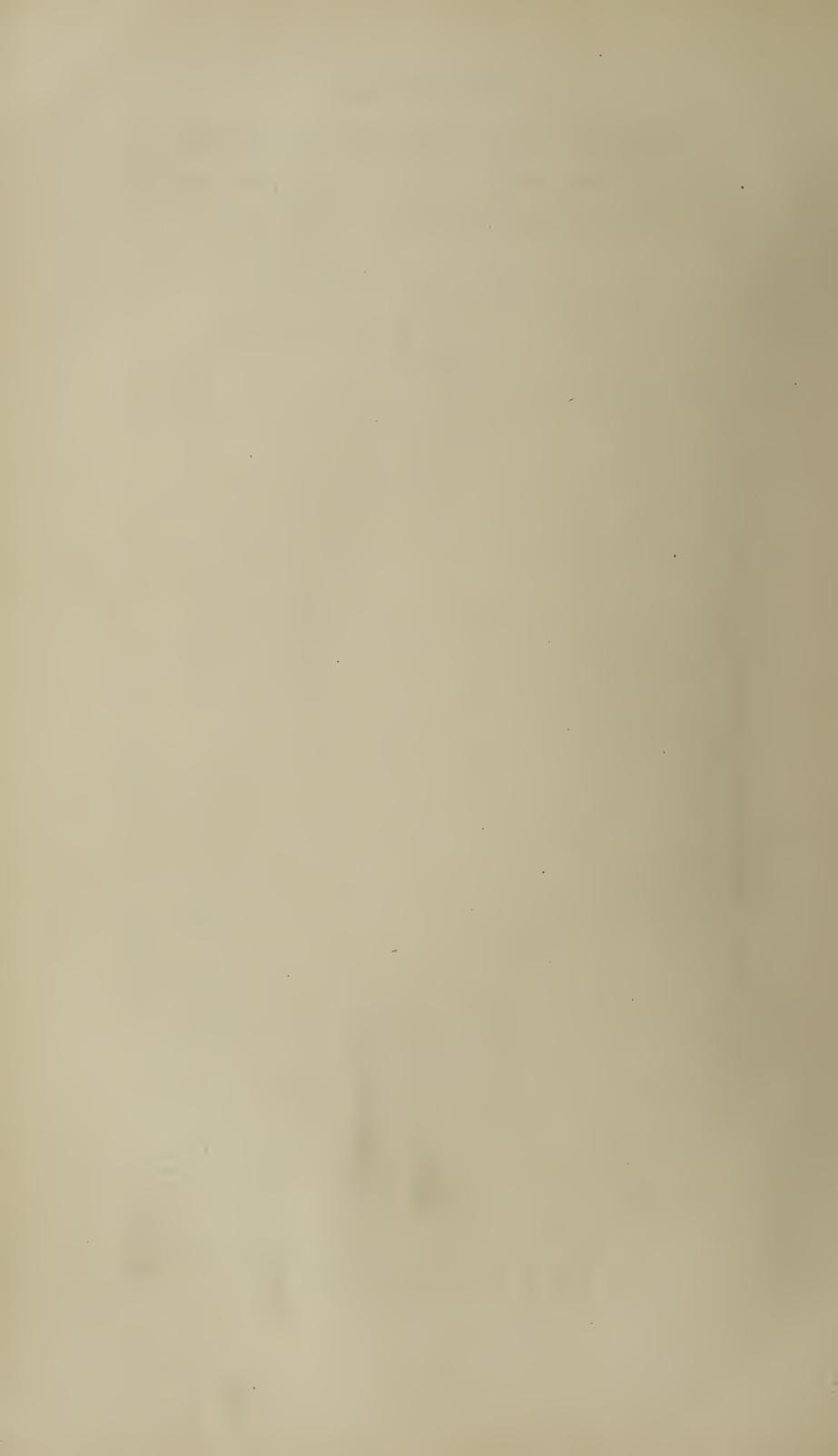
5. Distribution System:—Only 5.9 per cent of the samples of water examined from service taps in the City were first class ones (Table II on page 119).

GRAPH NAT SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN LAKE LEVEL AND RAIN FALL IN THE CATCH -MENTAREA OF RED HILLS LAKE



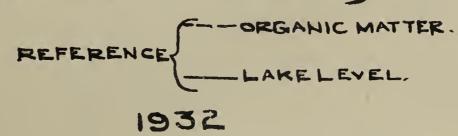


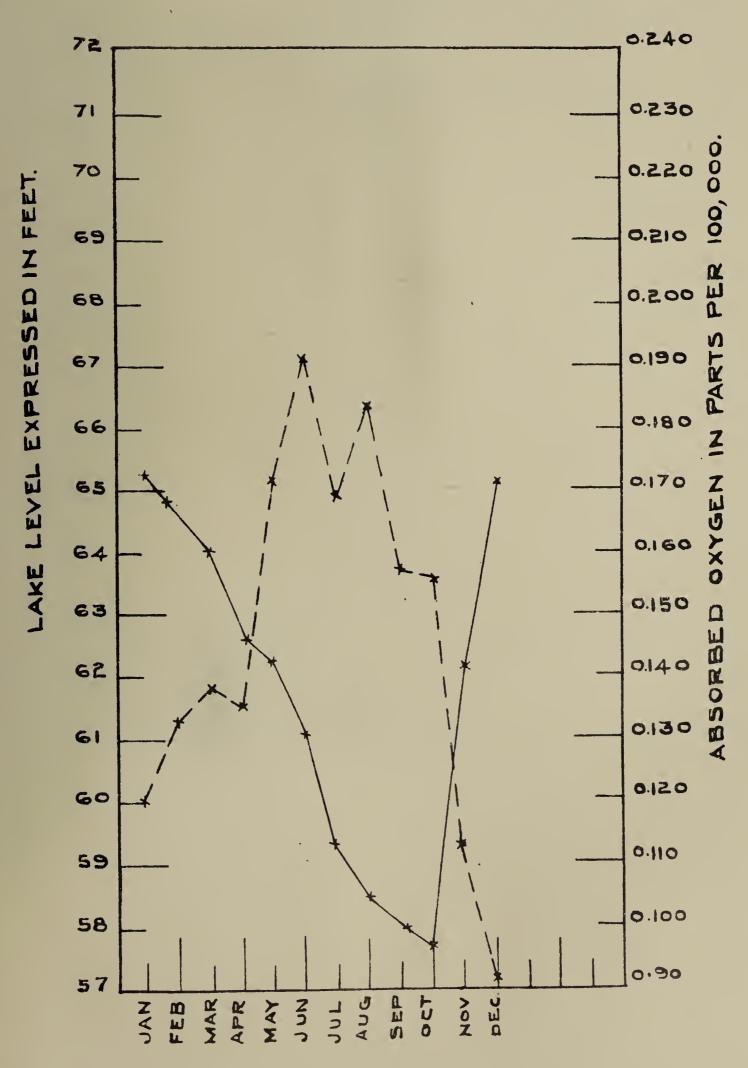
RAIN FALL IN INCHES

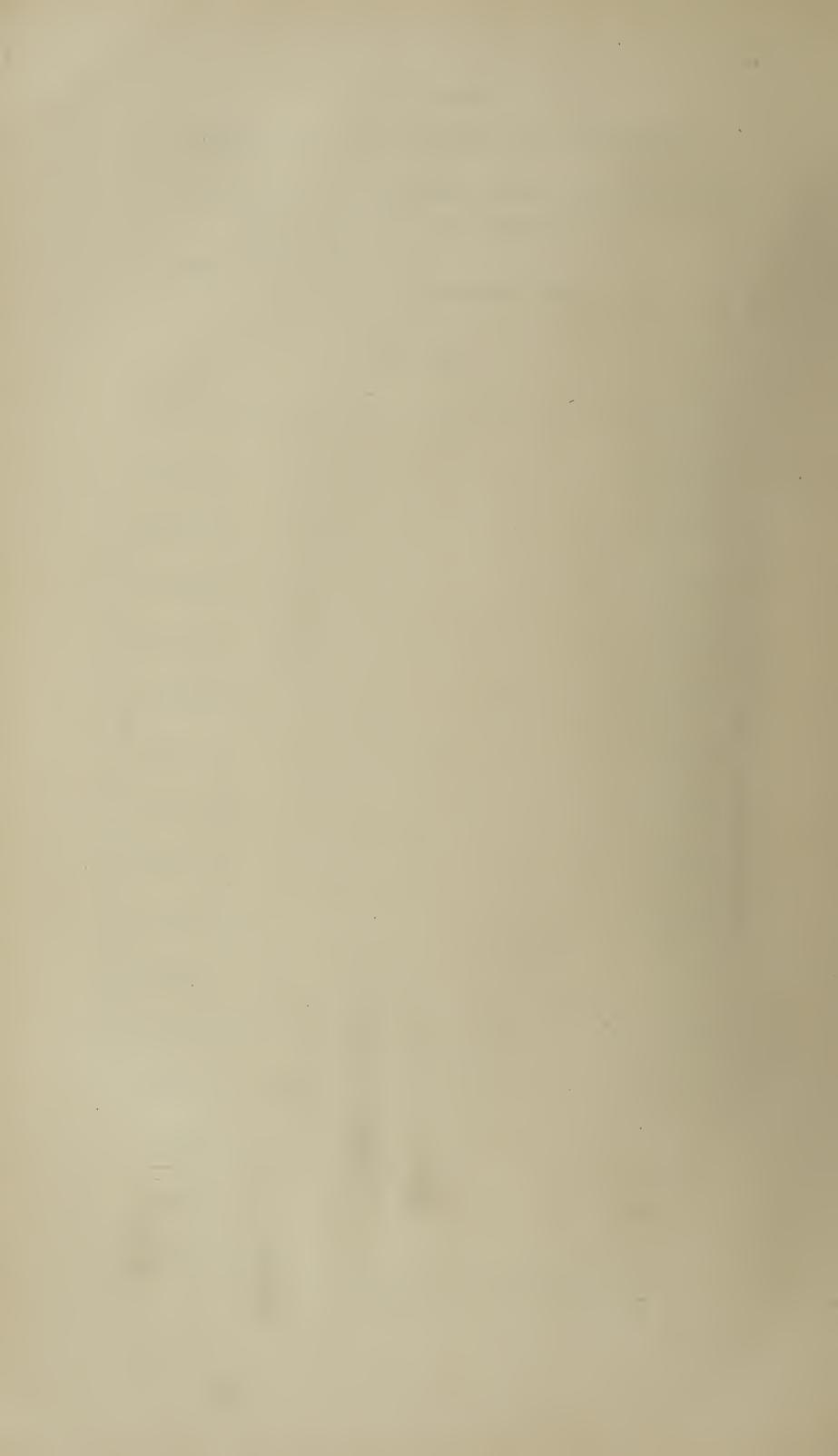


GRAPH NAIL

SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN LAKE LEVEL AND ORGANIC MATTER (ABSORBED OXYGEN FIGURES)







In July and August, the quality of water as supplied to the city was far from satisfactory. This was due to the bad situation at the head works. The sand filters were working at the slow rate of 4 vertical inches per hour for the major portion of their runs since July '32. Consequently sulphuretted hydrogen was produced in large amounts, the climatic conditions favouring it. During this period, therefore, the sulphur bacteria (Beggiatoa and Thiothrix) also increased as the most favourable conditions for their growth were existing. From the waterworks at Kilpauk the sulphur bacteria were pumped into the distribution system.

It was suggested then, that the system of filtration at a slow rate of 4-8 vertical inches per hour should be given up in favour of a system in which the two principles of aeration and rapid filtration are employed. Acting on the above suggestion some of the sand filters were worked at 12 vertical inches per hour with very low depths of sand; and the filtrates from those beds were free from sulphuretted hydrogen and the concomitant growths of sulphur bacteria. The quality of water as supplied to the city also improved.

Water Analysis Laboratory. | Water Works, Kilpauk. 22nd June 1933.

S. V. GANAPATI. B.A., M.Sc., A.I.C.,

Water Analyst.

STATEMENTS.

VITAL STATISTICS (STATEMENTS)-1932.

Annual Form No. A :-- Meteorological Data-Madras.

Latitude:-13° 4' North.

Longitude: -80° 15' East.

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* Barometer reading reduced to 32° F, Sea level and gravity.

Annual Form No. I-Births registered by divisions during the year 1932.

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65	. ~	remales.			18,347						10,412	9,235	1,581	20.641	13,239	13,086	9,764	11,050	12,726	12,928	15,148	7,698	9,213	9,480	13,483	15,919	10,407	3,06,007	
	Population ing to the of 195	Males.	10,949	13,189	13,191	8,377	6,856	4,013	10,078	4,160	11,135	7,681	2,325	23,176	14,249	13,968	12,373	10,355	10,012	18,917	16,223	9,394	10,301	10,135	13,860	17,284	10,863	3,41,223	
0		Districts.	:	:	Korukkupet	Muthialnet	Katchaleswaranpet	Kothawal Bazaar	Ammen Koil	Sowcarpet	Peddunaickenpet	Trevelyan Basin	Esplanade	Perambut	Choolai	Purasawalkam	Vepery	Egmore	Kupauk Nungambakkam	Chintadrinet	Tiruvateeswaranpet	Chepauk	Triplicane	Amir Mahal	Mirsahibpet	Royapettah	lapore		
-	• 5	enoisivia			o -4 ∙																			27	28	29	30		

H-12

Annual Form No. II-Statement of Deaths by Divisions during the year 1932.

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	 	Males.		3 34.2
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		Small-pox.	0.00 0.00	0.3
		Cholera.		8000
6		every 100 dea females.	118.5 117.3 117.3 110.6 110.6 97.2 102.7 103.0 101.9 101.9 101.9 102.3 90.9 111.7 90.9 111.7 90.9 111.7 90.9	110.2
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10	ation accordin Census of 1931	Females.	11 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	3,06,007
	Population according Census of 1931.		10,949 13,189 13,064 13,191 5,483 8,377 6,856 4,013 10,078 10,414 4,160 11,135 9,681 2,325 12,323 13,968 12,373 16,223 13,968 12,373 16,223 13,917 10,391 10,391 10,301 11,284 10,301 10,301 10,301 10,301 10,301 10,301 10,301 10,301 10,301	23
	Popu	Males.	10,945 13,189 13,1064 13,1064 13,101 6,885 6,817 10,078 10,414 11,135 11,135 11,286 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386 11,386	3,41,223
4		1 6	39.4 56.7 76.3 68.2 176.3 68.2 174.6 180.8 180.8 180.0	32.8
		Density per acre.		1 00
60		Area in acres.	2,093 1114 1120 2,093 1114 1120 1120 2,528 2,528 1,996	19,72
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Annual Form No. VIII. - Deaths registered from 'MEASLES' by divisions during each month of the year 1932.

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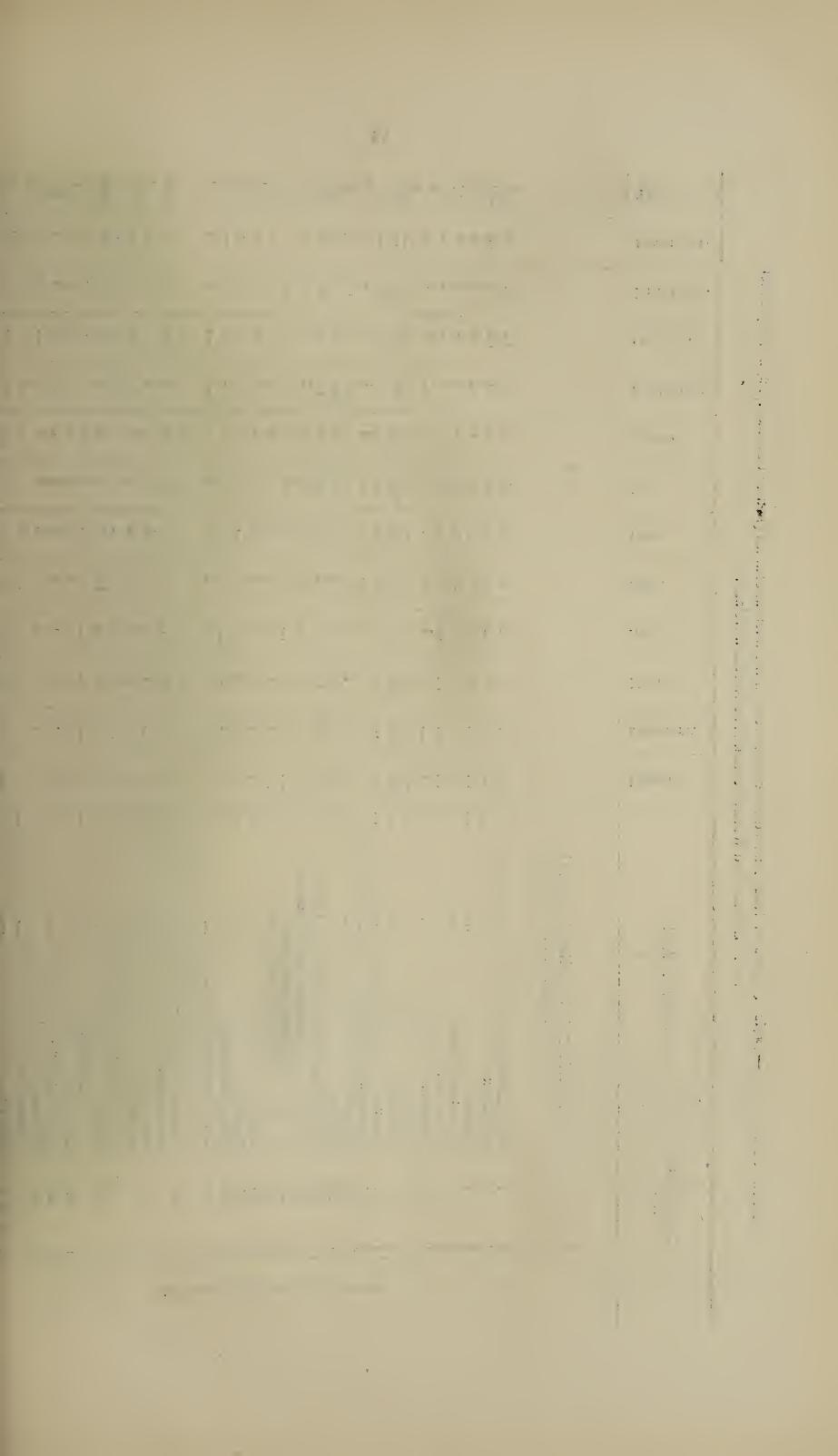
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Annual Form No. XVII.—Deaths registered from "CHILD BIRTH" by divisions during each month of the year 1932.

Annual Form No, XVIII. - Deaths registered from other causes by divisions during each mouth of the year 1932.

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49.4 43.2 35.8 36.3 34.4 50.5 42.3 Ratio per 1,000, Total Deaths. 17.2 26715 16-9,22415 19-4|22839 16.5 23162 14-7 23499 16-3 22290 16.2 22364 Annual Form No. XIX.—Comparing the deaths from some of the principal diseases during the year with the deaths during the previous 5 years. Deaths. Ratio per 1,000. All other causes. 9517 9116 8589 11.6 10708 8915 12-7 10258 10.0 10564 Deaths. 11.8 13.1 12.9 15.4 Ratio per 1000 Births, Deaths births. from child 299 328 293 366 318 279 304 Deaths. *0 0.5 0.5 Ratio per 1,000, 0.2 0.4 0.4 **7.**0 Injuries. 6879 13.0 262 9.9,249 10-1 242 8-9|275 8.5 267 9.6 228 8.7 251 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000,1 Other Respiradiseases. tory Respiratory Diseases. 5035 5324 5256 5743 5647 5509 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000. 1278 2.0 5.6 1619 3.1 33. culosis 843 1.3 1.2 Pulmo-924 1.7 Tubernary. 1649 0.03 1354 747 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000. 0.4 0.5 0.4 0 0.3 0.3 Pulmoculosis nary. other than 163 134 162 151 177 170 17 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000, tery and Diar-3225 5.0 3263 6.2 5.9 2746 4.2 <u>+</u> 3056 5.8 rhoea. 3127 3931 2644 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000, 5.0 1095 2.1 3.0 2.5 1618 2.5 1748 2.7 Other 1961 3.7 fevers 1555 1646 1731 Deaths. 0.3 Ratio per 1,000. 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5 Enteric Fever. 0.3 164 130 126 991 153 177 101 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000. Malaria. 3.0 277,04 1367 2.6 1:3 0.3 283 0.5 841 1.3 11599 681 0002 165 Deaths. 1,000,I Plague. : : : : : : Ratio per : Deaths. : : : : 0.02 60.0 0.03 0.05 Ratio per 1,000, Measles. 900.0 1.0 59 5 16 ೞ 68 30 Deaths. Ratio per 1,000. 90.0 0.04 Small-Pox. 0.2 0.3 7:0 Deaths. 32 251 24 200 0.03|200 0.08|1880008 176 Ratio per 1,000. Cholera. 1.0 1.3 0.5 6.4 512 91 43 153 708 5 years... 286 2 Deaths. the last Mean of 1928 1930 1927 1929 1931 1932



Annual Form No. XX-Table of deaths for 1932 arranged in accordance with the international list (Fourth Revision 1929) as adopted for use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

Total.	101 176 118 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119 119
December.	• 68 + 61 : 17 : 16 + 17 : 16 : 16 : 16 : 16 : 16 : 16 : 16 :
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. Causes of death.	Typhoid Fever Small-pox Measles Whooping Cough Diphtheria Influenza Cholera Dysentery Erysipelas Tysipelas Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System """ Intestine and Peritoneum """ Lymphatic System """ Lymphatic System Leprosy Syphilis Congenital Syphilis Other Venereal Diseases Malaria Rala Azar Ankylostomiasis Frilariasis Worms Mumps
Classification No.	10 10 11 113 114 115 125 138 139 144 & 5
	Infectious and Parasitic: Diseases.

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II. CANCER AND OTHER TUMOURS. Cancer of the buccal cavity digestive organs uterus breast unspecified organs Non-malignant tumours Tumours of undetermined nature	III. RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF NUTRI- TION AND OF ENDOCRINE GLANDS AND OTHER GEHERAL DISEASES. Rheumatic Fever Gout Coma Coma Coma Scurvy Beri-Beri Rickets IV. DISEASES OF THE BLOOD AND	Anaemia Pernicious Anaemia Enlargement of Spleen V. CHRONIC POISONING.	vir Diseases of the ear
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Cancer and other tumours.	General Diseases.	lo ses -nos	Diseases of the Mervous Chrespistem and sense organs.

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Total.

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16 1 1 49 275 36 134 December. XX—Table of deaths for 1932 arranged in accordance with the international list (Third Revision 1929) as adopted for 19 140 November. 12 12 30 12 135 October. September. August. 27 252 July 120 June. use in England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.-contd. 10 1 274 274 233 233 107 May. :01-00 0 40000000 April. 32 220 220 22 122 March. 120 February. 7 6 4 6 6 1 T 293 293 19 126 January. CIRCULATORY DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY Bronchitis not distinguished as acute or chronic. Broncho-Pneumonia Pericarditis

Endo carditis not returned as acute or chronic. IX. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE Emphysema Othe Respiratory System Other diseases of the Circulatory System VIII. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRA of the Lymphatic System ia not otherwise defined Causes of death. Abnormalities of blood pressure Unspecified Valve disease ...

Myocarditis
Angina Pectoris ...
Heart disease undefined ...
Cardiac Dropsy ... of the teeth and gums ISEASES OF THE Hypostatic congestion of lungs Aneurysm
Arterio Sclerosis
Other diseases of arteries ... SYSTEM of the Oesophagas Diseases of the teeth and Diseases of the tonsils Pharyngitis Diseases of the Oesopha Ulcer of the Stomach Ulcer of the duodenum Gastritis Chronic Bronchitis eumonia Acute Bronchitis Haemorrhoids Bronchiectasis D Lobar Pn Pneumon Diseases Pleurisy Antual Ferm No. Asthma VII. 95-b(2) Classification 106-a 106-b 90 92-4 92-5 93-c 94 106-c 107 108 109 110 115-1 115-3 115-4 116 117-a 117-b 99 100-1 102 103 112 System. System. Respiratory System. Digestive Diseases of the Circulatory Diseases of the Diseases of the

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ch		PUERPERAL STATE.
Dilatation of Stomach Obstruction of Pylorus Diarrhoea and Enteritis Colitis Infantile Diarrhoea Ulcer of intestine Appendicitis Hernia Strangulated Hernia Intestinal Obstruction Constipation Fistula in ano Perforation of intestine Biliary Cirrhosis Cirrhosis of Liver Enlargement of Liver Enlargement of Liver Enlargement of Liver Catarrhal Jaundice X. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES CENITO-URINARY SYSTEM ANNEXIA.	Acute Nephritis Chronic Nephritis Renal Dropsy Uraemia Suppression of Urine Renal Calculus Calculi of the bladder Cystitis Stricture of the Urethra Diseases of the Prostate Hydrocele Amenorrhoea Dysmenorrhoea Menorrhagia XI. DISEASES OF P	Abortion Puerperal Haemorrhage Placenta praevia Post partum haemorrhage Retained Placenta Puerperal sepsis
118-2 119-120 a-1 a-2 (b) 121 122 (b) 122 (b) 123-1 123-3 124 (b) 125-2 125-2	130 131 132 132 (b) 134 (a) 135 (a) 135 (a) 137 138 138 139 (b)	141-2 144 (a) (b) 145
Diseases of the Digestive System-Contd.	Diseases of the Genite-Urinary System.	Puér- peral State.

Total.

52 72 229 1911

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च च छ December. Annual Form No. XX—'I'able of deaths for 1932 arranged in accordance with the International list (Third Revision 1929) as adopted for use in Engiand and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.—Contd. $\frac{17}{208}$ November. :: :: 01 4 October. : : ಟಾ ಸರ September, 12 12 20 156 :: August. ර ර : -July. • :-June. 40 May. 41 CS • C 4 01 9 145 April. : 63 :: **ශ** ⊢ March. February. : -: : :: භ ಅ **CS** : ¬ January. 1 : : **:** : : XIII. DISEASES OF BONES AND ORGANS : SEASES OF THE SKIN AND CEL-ISEASES OF PREGNANCY CHILD IRTH AND THE PUERPERAL DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY. MALFORMATION OF LOCOMOTION. LULAR TISSUE Causes of death. Eclampsia
Albuminuria of Pregnancy
Other Toxemias of Pregnancy
Sudden death after delivery
Difficult labour
Prolonged labour STATE--eontd. Imperforate Anus Congenital malformation ... CONGENITAL a neonatorun Congenital debility Inanition Marasmus
Premature birth
Injury at birth
Atelectasis
Asphyxia neonato Periostitis Acute Arthritis Elephantiasis Carbuncle Cellulitis XII. D XIV. XV. XI. 146 (1) 146 (2) 147 148-b 149 151 152 (1) 153 <u>ම</u> 159 160 161-a 155 156-a 158 No. 151-e 157-e Classification tissue. mation. of Bones & Joints. State-Conid. Cellular infancy. Malfor-Skin and Puerperal Diseases of early genital Diseases Diseases of Con-

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•	<u> </u>	
Old age	Suicide by solid or liquid poisonous and rosive substances. "" by hanging " by drowning " by culting or peering instruments " by other means Attacks by Venomous animals.— Insect bite Snake bite Starke bite Accidental burns Accidental burns " Injury Starvation Other unstated forms of accidental violence Violent deaths of unstated nature	Sudden death Heart failure Weak heart Other Ill-defined causes Ascites Debility age 10–50 years Inanition age 10 and over Marasmus age 10 and over Marasmus age 10 and over Pyrexia uncertain origin Cause not specified Unknown
162-b	163 165 166 168 171 171 181 181 189 194 194	199 200 (1) 200 (2)
Old age.	Deaths from Violence.	Ill-defined diseases.

TABLE-A.

Comparative Staement of deaths from some of the principal diseases during the past 12 years.

													- 1
Still Births.	Deaths.	1136	1274	1312	1274	1335	1105	1258.	1221	1287	1260	1318	1326
	Death-rate.	6.62	100.4	6.62	93.0	112-9	100.0	92.3	118.0	94.0	88.1	50.3	48.2
Children between 1 and 5 year	Déalhs.	3273	4113	3272	2810	4656	4120	3806	4864	3875	3633	3767	3609
tile ality I year.	Death-rate.	281.9	308.0	254.0	264.1	278.8	279.3	237.6	286.8	256.6	243.3	248.3	236.5
Infantile mortality under 1 year	Deaths•	5468	6999	5837	6148	6431	6145	5888	9089	5933	6258	6391	6622
itory ses.	Death-rate.	Š.	6	8.7	1.6	12.1	12.2	15.9	16-4	12.7	12.0	8.5	8
Respiratory ciseases.	Deaths.	4467	4911	4610	5598	6416	6470	9816	1698	6692	6331	5743	5509
ery d	Death-rate,	7.91	6.2	7.2	0.2	9.2	7.3	6.5	1.7	5.9	5.8	4.3	4.1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Deaths.	4149	4167	3778	3760	4631	3867	3263	3331	3127	3056	2746	2644
Plague.	Death-rate,	0.006	0.003	2000	:	•	:	:	:	:	•	•	0.00
Ъ	Deaths, "	ಣ	-	-	<u>;</u>	-		•	:				-
ous es.	Death rate.	1.3	÷-	2.0	1.9	<u></u>	- - -	:	2.0	1.2	8.0	2.1	2.3
Other Infectious diseases.	Deaths.	708	319	363	386	683	565	•	1052	612	411	1347	1403
ı s	Death-rate.	2.8	2.5	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	3 0	2.7
Other Fevers.	Deaths.	1000円	1325	691	(89)	1039	1343	1259	1732	1861	2002	1914	1747
ria.	Death-rate.	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.6	9.7	3.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Malaria.	Deaths.	652	263	783	126	198	1342	1367	1599	681	283	277	165
all-	Death-rate.	1.2	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.1	90.0	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.04	0.3
Small- Pox.	Deaths.	180	1121	151	197	763	60	32	251	506	188	24	176
era.	Death-rate.	0.3	2.1	0.3	F-0	7.0	6.5	1.0	1.3	0.03	80.0	0.5	0.008
Cholera	Deaths.	139	1-0	21	16	203	98	512	802	16	43	153	rO
	Death-rate.	38.5	42.7	37.9	41.7	47.3	45.0	42.3	50.5	42.4	43.2	35.8	34-4
Deaths.	No. of Deaths registered exclusive of Still Births.	20,268	22,475	19,933	21,960	25,000	23,776	22,364	26,715	22,415	22,839	23,162	22,290
	Birth-rate.	36.4	41.1	43.6	44.2	43.6	41.6	46.8	44.9	43.7	48.5	, € 0 €0 €0	43.3
Births.	No. of Births Registered exclusive of Still Births	19,187	21,650	22,975	23,275	23,070	22,000	24,760	23,729	23,124	25,562	25,738	27,996
Complete Constitution Constitut	Year.	1921	1492	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932

	4th Quarter. Total.	October to December.	Inches. Inches. 32.40	31.69	27.64	55.05	33.73	26.31
. &	3rd Quarter.	July to September.	Inches.	16.15	13.72		17.94	7.28
TABLE—B. Rainfall.	2nd Quarter.	April to June.	Inches.	0.33	. 2.27	11.24	6.70	16.2
	lst Quarter.	January to March.	Inches. 0.55	3.30 3.30	67.88 8.59	er . carrette	0.05	
				•	•	•		:
	· · ·		1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932

TABLE-C.

Table of Births, Deaths and Infantile Death-rates for different Communities in the City of Madras for 1931 and 1932.

	Infantile Death-rate,		73.1	7-66	186.2	254.4	257.0	:	248.3
	Infantile Deaths,		4 .	. 88	254	5,347	718	:	6,391
	Death-rate.		2.9	25.0	26.8	30.5	39.9	1.0	35.8
1931.	Total No. of Deaths.		24	366	1,069	19,008	2,792	က	23,162
	Birth-rate.		13.4	35.78 8.78	34.2	40.4	9.17	0.3	39.8
	Total No. of Births.	,	58	381	1,364	21,024	2,910		25,738
	Infantile Death-rate.		125.0	103•0	130.5	254.0	172.3	:	230.5
	Infautile Deaths.	,	2	41	180	5,862	532	•	6,622
	Death-rate.		10.3	20.4	24.6	35.2	39.1	1.0	34.4
1932.	Total No. of Deaths.		37	217	979	18,313	2,741	en :	22,290
	Birth-rate.		15.6	37.4	34.6	7.17	44.1	•	43.3
	Total No. of Births.		,r.c 9	398	1,379	23,075	3,088	:	27,996
snsuə:	Population a ing to the construction and to the construction and the construction are the construction and the construction are the construction and the construction are the con		3,581	10,657	39,884	5,20,176	70,031	2,901	6,47,230
			:	:	:	:	•	:	
• • •	Race or Caste.		Europeaus	Anglo-Indians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mohamadans	Others	Total
-	1		ত্র	A	I	正	Z	0	

Table of Birth and Death rates of principal Sub-divisions of the Hindu Community for 1931 and 1932.

				19	1932			1931	31	
Name of the Communities.		Population.	Total Births.	Birth Rates.	Total Deaths.	Death Rates.	Total Births.	Birth Rate.	Total Deaths.	Death Rate.
Brahmins	•	58,761	1,844	31.4	1,211	20.7	1,819	31.0	1,201	\$0.4
Chetties	• :	37,949	1,756	46.3	1,333	85°5	1,446	38.1	1,347	35.5
Vellalah or Mudaliars	:	86,716	3,309	38.2	2,599	29.0	2,905	83 83 54	2,822	32.5
Balijan or Naidus	:	60,263	2,350	39.0	1,924	31.9	2,077	භ ්	2,030	33.7
Vanniah or Naickers	•	69,620	3,452	49.6	2,538	36.0	2,965	42.0	2,827	42.0
Adi-Dravidas	•	73,701	2,699	3.9.6	2,178	29.6	3,665	41.6	3,182	13.2
Patnavars Seconds:	•	11,309	691 .	4-1-	416	36.8	375	33.2	535	47.3
Yadaval or Idayaıs	G G S	17,022	1,296	76.1		54.0	819	48.1	735	43.2
Viswakarma Brahmin or Kammalar	•	15,670	781	498	958	36.2	713	44. 5.	623	39.8

TABLE-E.

Table of Birth, Death and Infantile Death-rates by months for 1931 and 1932.

						1932.						1931.		
	Months.		Total No. of Births.	Birth	Total No. of Deaths	Death rate.	Infan- tile Deaths	Infantile Death rate on 1000 live births.	Total No. of Births.	Birth rate.	Total No. of Deaths.	Death rate.	Infan- tile Deaths	Infantile Death rate on 1000 live births.
January	ŧ		2,037	37.8	2,108	39-1	559	274.4	1,902	35.3	2,841	52.7	735	386.4
February	•		1,613	3 29.9	1,753	32.5	421.	261.0	1,589	29.1	2,141	37.7	492	313.6
March	•		1,853	34.4	1,713	31.6	441	233.0	2,100	38.9	1,944	0.98	482	229.5
April	:		2,200	40.8	1,572	29.1	477	216.8	2,179	40.4	1,697	31.5	440	201.9
May	:		2,520	46.7	1,770	32.8	529	209.1	2,371	44.0	2,055	38.1	277	243.4
June	:		2,418	3 44.8	1,803	33.1	534	220.8	2,252	41.8	2,276	42.2	578	256.7
July	ŧ		2,492	46.2	1,638	30.3	489	196.2	2,387	44.3	1,629	30.2	490	205.3
Augusi	ŧ		2,599	18.5	1,651	3.08	523	201.3	2,188	45.6	1,861	34.5	599	273.8
September	:		2,533	3 47.0	1,758	32.0	009	536.9	2,071	38.4	1,588	7.67	444	214.1
October	:		2,710	50.5	2,031	36.1	₹99	245.0	2,274	42.3	1,609	29.8	425	191.3
November	:		2,578	3 47.8	2,170	70·5	692	230.0	2,233	41.4	1,662	30.8	499	223.5
December	:		2,443	45.3	2,323	13.1	693	283.6	2,212	41.0	1,859	34.5	620	280.3
		Total	27,996	d 43·3	22,290	34.4	6,622	236.5	25,738	39.8	23,162	35.8	6,391	248.3
The state of the s			•	-										

TABLE-F.

Ratio of deaths among Children under one year of age per 1000 Live Birth registered in each division for 1931 and 1932.

	:	1932.	, 1	931.
Divisions.	Infantile Mortality.	Infantile Death-rates.	Infantile Mortality.	Infantile. Death-rates.
1	253	254.8	281	322.6
2 3	361	2 56·3	301	232.3
3	331	258.9	273	247.7
4 5	236	225.1	267	300.3
5	101	335.5	97	366.0
6	119	258.1	106	239.8
7	101	196.4	104	229.1
$\frac{8}{9}$	50	270.2	64	357.5
	183	223.4	168	213.2
10	222	273.7	182	245.3
11	59	333.3	53	286.5
12	251	257.1	214	245·1 279·4
13	189	257.1	195	287.0
14	32	310.6	33	259.3
15	156	242.9	167	276·0
16	383	198.0	430 303	244.4
17	393	285· <u>1</u> 230·9		265.1
18	273 203	241.9	$\begin{array}{c} 281 \\ 203 \end{array}$	260.3
19	292	180.4	265 265	178.0
20	161	184.0	183	217.9
21	174	170.0	227	227.9
22 23	319	259.9	293	257.3
$\frac{25}{24}$	365	247.6	325	207.9
$\frac{24}{25}$	166	206.6	167	207.5
26 26	184	229.1	182	241.1
20 27	235	249.7	225	278.5
28	327	252.5	324	272.3
20 29	316	235.6	293	233.1
30	187	230.8	185	259.1
. Total	6,622	236.5	6,391	248.3

TABLE-G.

Table of Infantile Mortality by months in the year 1932.

1932 Meaalery Meaalery Meaali-pox. Me							·s	bas	Birth.		stens.	-sss	*səsm	T	Total of 1932.	3	Andrew Control of the
12 71 144 3 41 185 103 290 16 54 122 2 28 139 68 226 14 39 135 3 24 119 68 226 14 39 145 3 24 119 104 232 21 35 145 3 25 141 104 232 26 56 136 7 35 179 67 289 24 61 166 2 31 166 31 25 161 91 25 24 17 76 201 5 22	193	22			Measles.	Malaria.	Other fever	Dysentery Distrhoea	Premature	Debility.	Nervous sys	Respiratory	All other ca	Males.	Females.	Total.	Total of 1931,
1 16 54 122 2 28 136 68 226 3 14 39 135 3 24 119 104 232 21 35 145 3 24 119 104 232 21 35 145 3 25 141 104 232 21 26 56 146 7 35 179 67 289 24 61 156 25 11 104 259 <td< td=""><td>fanuary</td><td>4</td><td>:</td><td>•</td><td></td><td></td><td>12</td><td>7.1</td><td>144</td><td>භ</td><td>41.</td><td>185</td><td>103</td><td>290</td><td>693</td><td>559</td><td>735</td></td<>	fanuary	4	:	•			12	7.1	144	භ	41.	185	103	290	693	559	735
3 14 39 135 3 24 119 104 232 21 35 145 3 25 141 104 232 26 56 145 3 35 184 84 251 3 42 55 146 7 35 179 67 289	February	:	•	-	:	:	16	بن بن	122	83	28	130	89	226	195	421	-492
4 1 26 55 145 3 25 141 104 261 4 1 26 56 133 5 184 84 292 3 42 55 146 7 35 179 67 289 2 1 1 1 1 19 50 136 3 25 161 91 289 1 1 1 1 1 166 2 31 166 81 256 310 310 1 47 67 184 5 28 131 86 310 41 73 208 6 43 220 96 364 41 89 201 8 66 43 220 96 364	March	:			•	:	1.4	39	135	ಣ	24	119	104	232	209	441	482
	April			:	:	:	24	ය ව	145	က	25	141	104	261	216	477	440
.	May	•	:	4	П	•	56	92	133	kO .	36	184	84	292	237	529	277
2 1 1 1 19 50 136 3 25 161 91 256 24 61 156 2 31 166 81 289 12 1 1 47 67 184 5 2 28 131 86 310 12 1 47 76 201 5 36 36 310 2 41 73 208 6 43 220 96 364 2 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 Total 32 4 4 853 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	June	:	:	21 1 0		က	42	ت بن	146	-	35	179	29	588	245	534	578
1 1 1 47 67 184 5 28 131 86 81 289 12 1 47 67 184 5 28 131 86 310 12 1 47 76 201 5 36 189 97 370 12 1 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 Total 32 4 4 853 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	July	•	:	23		н	19	20	136	က	25	161	91	256	233	489	-490
12 1 47 67 184 5 28 131 86 310 12 1 47 76 201 5 36 189 20 97 370 5 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 2 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 Total 32 4 4 853 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	August	:	:	83	•	:	,24	19	156	2	31	166	81	289	234	523	599
12 1 47 76 201 5 36 189 97 370 5 41 73 208 6 43 220 96 364 2 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 Total 32 4 4 8 353 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	September	:	:	-		9 4 0	47	29	184	20	28	131	98	310	590	009	444
5 41 73 208 6 43 220 96 364 2 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 Total 32 4 4 853 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	October	:	:		:		27	- 92	201	Ç	36	189	26	370	294	£99	435
2 41 89 201 8 66 185 101 359 Total 32 4 4 353 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	November	:	:	ر ا	:	:	41	73	208	9	43	220	96	364	328	692	499
32 4 4 853 726 1,911 52 418 2,040 1,082 3,538	December	•	•	67	:	:	41	89	201	œ	99	185	101	359	334	693	620
		Total		83	4	<u> </u>	353	726	1,911	22	418	2,040	1,082	3,538	3,084	6,622	6,391

14.69

21

Ratio.

23.91

TABLE-H.

H-20

Total 1583. 973 1451 1222 902 191 6522 Total 18.64 10.24 23.19 17.62 16.34 14.38 9.77 Ratio. Causes. All other 1082 158 159 140 48 295 182 Total, 46:56 5:73 9.54 39.10 47.14 50.50 30.81 Ratio System. Respiratory 2040 57 v 619 423 248 *8 06 Total Table of percentage of Infantile Deaths from Principal causes in the year 1932. 10.3 96.1 8.45 4.35 3.19 4.07 6.31 Ratio, System. Nervous 42 418 22 82 1-45 163 39 20 Total, 0 08 0.79 1.43 0.61 0.01 0.41 Ratio. Debility. 52 11 23 ę Total. 28.89 76-71 58.68 0.084.27 8 09 8.53 Ratio. Preruntine. 1113 571 128 22 1911 21 Total. 10.36 9.6215.14 23.82 17.06 5.44 1.31 Dysentery. Ratio. and 726 Diarrhoea 185 19 270 87 53 Total 11.09 5.33 9.74 6.92 0.38 4.8 2.05 Ratio Fevers. 119 353 Other 100 34 92 20 Total. 0.52 90.0 0.30 : .oiteA Malaria ಣ --Total. 0.33 90.0 Ratio. Measles. 4 : Total 0.48 56 1.00 0.30 0.57 0.81 Ratio Small-pox 32 0 6 Total. 7 days and under 1 month... 10 months and under 1 year. 4 months and under 7 months and under Total I month and under Under 7 days 10 months 4 months 7 months

VACCINATION STATEMENT No. I.

Statement showing the number of births (Divisional and Hospital) verified during the calendar year 1932 and the number of Infants under one year of age.

	Total Births excluding still births.		Still births.		Deaths under one year.		Number of infants surviving.		Number of infants vaccinated under one year.		Percentage of vaccination to births registered.	
Divisions.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.	Divisional.	Hospital.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 1; 2 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	578 \$70 900 674 231 353 363 127 494 553 304 465 507 74 484 1,321 1,079 843 513 599 543 600 746 1,072 493 600 646 930 992 668	304 467 311 235 40 91 125 58 255 189 66 152 174 38 135 278 252 265 270 904 294 285 427 459 314 218 226 392 299 153	20 28 8 14 8 17 19 5 8 11 11 10 19 2 19 23 28 16 20 18 20 21 18 28 10 21 19 29 17 21	29 75 8 19 4 10 12 2 24 23 16 15 15 15 14 27 114 29 21 27 46 36 19 17 50 19	77 156 104 74 52 63 50 37 83 99 67 83 101 8 96 149 189 154 93 88 85 84 133 73 75 111 71 196 201 190	27 53 27 13 3 16 7 11 48 35 17 26 38 3 29 30 46 47 46 51 40 28 83 33 58 39 11 62 46 20	501 714 796 600 179 290 313 90 411 454 237 382 406 66 388 1,172 890 689 420 511 458 516 613 999 418 489 575 734 791 478	277 414 284 222 37 75 118 47 207 154 49 126 136 35 106 248 296 218 224 853 254 257 344 426 256 179 215 330 253 133	312 398 466 391 58 124 145 44 268 245 125 189 285 35 236 875 € 52 488 317 342 322 361 439 717 296 275 430 276 526 236	145 94 62 104 12 29 34 12 102 66 24 42 87 15 73 129 86 126 126 125 118 139 77 70 94 71 101 113 37	54·0 45·7 52·0 58·0 25·1 35·1 40·0 34·7 54·3 41·1 41·0 56·2 47·3 48·8 66.3 60·4 58·0 62·0 57·1 60·0 60·1 59·0 70·0 60·0 46·0 53·0 35·3	47·7 20·2 20·0 44·3 30·0 32·0 28·0 21·0 40·0 35·0 36·4 27.6 50·0 42·1 54·1 46·4 34·1 48·0 57·7 27·7 38·1 41·4 32·6 17·0 22·3 43·1 31·4 26·0 38·0 24·2
Total	18,622	7,676	499	740	3,042	993	15 580	6,683	9,873	2,580	53.0	33.6

VACCINATION STATEMENT No. 11.

Statement showing the number of Births verified in 1932 and the number of Infants Vaccinated under one year of age.

Number of Children in column 5 whose Vaccination was postponed beyond one year of age for medical reasons.	∞		1062	898		973	265	·	1260	818	4, 00
Perceutage of column 6 to column 5.	7		80.8	53.1		9:68	50.2		0.62	53.1	
Number of Children in column 5 who were vaccina- ted before they attained the	ಳು		9,672	2544	:	10,014	2,600		9,873	2,580	
Number of Children in column 2 who were available for Vaccination (column 2 minus columns 3 and 4).	to.		11,971	4,794		12,057	5,153		12,500	4,858	
Number of Children in column 2 who left the City before attaining the age of one. year without being vaccinated,	4		3,052	1,496	*	8,059	1,772		3,080	1,825	
Number of children in column 2 who died before attaining the age of one year without being vaccinated.	က		3,285	1,045		2,079	1,173		3,043	888	
Total number of Births excluding Still Births	જ		18,303	7,335		. 18,195	800'8		18,692	7,676	
		-	•	:		•				:	
Year.			Divisional	1950 Hospital	•	(Divisional	1931 Hospital	,	Divisional	19324 Hospital	4.

								1				
			usus of 1931.		Ċ.	Total N Va	o. of p	ersons d.	ated by each Vacci-			Primary
	Districts.		o the ce	And the state of t	ý,	~			S Vaccinated			Total
	7		Population according to the census	of Depots.	of Vaccinators.	*			No. of persons			
Divisions.			Population	Number o	Number o	Males.	Females.	Total.	Average N nator.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 4 5 6 7 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 20 21 22	Royapuram Tondiarpet Washermanpet Korukkupet Harbour Muthialpet Katchaleswaranpet Kothawal Bazaar Ammen Kovil Seven Wells Sowcarpet Peddunaickenpet Trevelyan Basin Esplanade Park Town Perambur Choolai Purasawalkam Vepery Egmore Kilpauk Nungambakkam Chintadripet Firuvateeswaranpet Chepauk Triplicane Amir Mahal Mirsahibpet Royapettah Mylapore		25,538 8,704 14,257 12,707 6,550 19,202 20,294 7,194 21,547 18,916 3,906 17,183 43,817 27,488 27,054 22,137 29,385 24,334 27,238 26,845 31,371 17,092 19,514 19,615 27,343	16	50	1,238 1,406 1,000 1,184 728 500 816 226 727 648 125 548 462 168 556 3,661 1,403 901 1,497 1,132 1,310 1,069 867 852 915 863 442 851 1,064 609	1,137 1.400 799 692 321 411 440 152 706 702 112 548 408 124 456 1,474 1,052 1,099 823 896 614 763 573 410 505 367 727 992 642	2,375 2,806 1,799 1,876 1.049 911 1,256 378 1,433 1,350 237 1,096 870 292 1,012 5,381 2,877 1,953 2,596 1,955 2,206 1,683 1,425 1,368 809 1,578 2,056 1,251	977	536 715 776 595 205 222 231 140 394 105 425 395 91 324 1,152 618 489 517 493 472 536 618 615 358 394 385 529 703 389	557 681 626 489 180 215 249 103 462 465 104 485 341 92 343 1,003 564 520 533 492 463 546 640 529 336 376 336 493 672 375	1,093 1,396 1,402 1,084 385 437 480 243 856 849 209 910 736 183 667 2,155 1,182 1,009 1,050 985 935 1,082 1,258 1,144 694 770 721 1,022 1,375 764
•••	Tot	tal	6,47,230			27,768	21,065	48,833	• •	13,806	13,270	27,976

,						,	7 .		-						
Vaccination. Successful.			Re-Vaccinations.			of Succase whic	ntage cessful s in h the s were wn.	Vaccinated per i,000 of	Average annual No of persons successfully Vaccinated during the previous five years.		from Small- pox during the pre- vious five years.		Successful Vaccination.		
Under one year.	One year and under 6 years.	Six years & above.	Total.	Unknown.	Total,	Successful.	Unknown.	Primary.	Re-Vaccinations.	Persons Successfully Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population.	Number.	Ratio per 1,000 of population.	Average cost of each Successful
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
668 919 868 647 170 301 364 120 547 539 105 593 531 112 397 1,576 887 789 965 785 987 899 481 473 584 568 1,007 455	407 450 483 388 206 135 110 116 309 310 104 317 192 68 262 549 294 220 85 179 125 294 252 240 192 271 131 437 355 284	17 27 51 49 7 1 4 2 5 29 11 4 17 5 6 10 6 16 6 25	1,092 1,396 1,492 1,084 383 437 478 240 856 849 209 910 727 182 664 2,154 1,181 1,009 1,050 985 934 1,082 1,256 1,144 679 754 721 1,368 764	2 3 1 1 1 14 14 14 	1,282 1,410 397 792 664 474 776 135 577 501 28 186 134 109 345 3,226 1,695 944 1,546 970 1,271 601 372 281 631 598 88 556 681 487	394 405 27 100 59 93 54 6 101 98 3 45 33 5 51 596 537 285 249 220 211 319 21 5 85 273 141 125 69	434 486 15 8 372 221 621 96 15 28 25 46 75 201 116 62 361 58 207 524 179 618 7	99.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 99.2 99.5 99.7 100.0 99.9 100.0 99.9 100.0 99.9 100.0 99.9 100.0	46.5 43.8 7.1 12.8 20.2 36.8 34.8 15.4 18.0 20.7 10.7 25.3 30.3 7.9 18.9 19.7 34.0 32.3 16.1 16.6 58.7 17.8 79.4 65.2 25.6 18.9 14.4	67·7 69·5 55·7 46·4 50·8 37·6 49·8 46·7 29·5 44·3 40·2 47·9 41·6 62·8 58·7 41·6 36·6 44·7 52·6 36·8 42·5 45·0 39·1	1,318 1,413 1,382 1,249 378 634 630 244 945 863 252 950 779 187 604 2.465 1,361 1,306 1,152 1,243 959 1,249 1,326 1,313 694 717 770 992 1,292 824	60·0 54·5 53·9 48·9 43·4 49·5 37·2 42·5 35·0 41·1 47·8 35·3 56·3 49·4 45·8 40·6 39·4 45·8 40·6 39·2 38·9 38·9 38·7	1576932428437816910162425166751797	0·7 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	Rs. 1-2-2
18,940	7,765	306	27,011	45	21,757	4,610	4,189	99.9	26.2	48.9	29,491	45.5	200	0.3	

Statement showing the areas in the City which have been sewered and are yet to be sewered.

Municipal Division.	Name of area.		Length of sewers in feet laid during 1932.	Length of sewers in feet laid up to 31-12-1932.	Percentage of sewered portion up to 31–12–1932.	Percentage yet to be sewered.
25 26	Royapuram Tondiarpet Washermenpet Korukkupet Harbour Muthialpet Katchaleswaranpet Kothawal Bazaar Ammenkoil Seven wells Sowcarpet Peddunaickenpet Trevelyan Basin Esplanade Park Town Perambur Choolai Purasawakkam Vepery Egmore Kilpauk Nungambakkam Chintadripet Thiruvattiswarenpet Chepauk Triplicane Amir Mahal Mirsahibpet Royapettah Mylapore		3,279 4,168 1,230 2,453 11,924 2,648 14,272 1,624 9,981 14,057	40,833 31,486 52,541 22,401 29,938 24,104 34,410 22,058 25,244 28,766 18,045 30,597 31,909 8,896 20,489 29,179 33,039 53,825 38,165 91,466 31,079 25,921 40,623 47,271 22,026 25,638 27,262 81,811 46,027 72,526	84 68 96 65 92 94 91 98 99 100 96 96 96 72 85 55 55 99 80 90 53 30 95 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 8	16 32 4 35 8 6 9 2 1 4 4 28 15 45 45 1 20 10 47 70 5 15 10 15 15 12 50 40
	Tota	ıl	65,636	10,87,575	81.06	18.94

List of Licensable trades.

Description.	Number of cases dealt with.			Num- ber pend- ing.
Aerated water factory Bakery Candles & Soap Cart-stands Cocoanut fibre, Flax, Hemp & Jute Cattle-yards Bones, Hoofs, Hair, rags, Wool and Horns Dairy Flour Guilding, Electroplating, Condiments, Carpets Hack-stable Dyeing Onions and Garlic Oil Mill, & Oil storing Lodging house Markets Meat Stalls Spirits, Turpentine & Rosin Sweetmeat Bazaars, & Coffee hotels Washing soiled clothes Fish, Fins Skins, Hides & Leather Paddy boiling Sugar, Sugarcandy Catgut, Tallow, Offal, Blood, Bones Pig-stye Snuff Cotton Brick-kiln Lime-kiln Eating-house, Tea-shop	37 86 29 20 38 1727 39 124 138 138 75 48 61 541 68 42 282 157 393 214 18 151 1 12 8 6 99 29 29 23 35 891	36 79 28 20 38 1674 39 124 134 130 75 47 61 526 67 42 234 156 377 214 18 148 112 8 6 96 29 32 834	1 7 1 2 4 4 1 48 1 16 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 57	51
Total	5530	5285	189	56

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and a store

A. Carrier

and the first britten

List of unwholesome articles of food destroyed during 1932.

Aerated water.	6 bottles.
Apples.	$39\frac{1}{4}$ dozens
Appams.	158
Beef.	3 baskets and 220 lbs.
Berries.	158
Pears.	1 basket.
Biscuits.	12 lbs.
Brinjals.	16 visses and $\frac{1}{2}$ basket.
Condensed Milk.	144 boxes.
Cheese.	106 tins.
Chocolate.	179 boxes and 150 tablets.
Cocoanuts.	10
Country Guava.	85
Cucumber.	6 baskets.
Cooked rice.	3 ,,
Cakes (rice).	560
Dried fish.	5 baskets.
Eggs.	102 dozens.
Grapes.	$58\frac{1}{2} \text{ lbs.}$
Ice-cream.	67 tins.
Jack fruits.	86
Lactogen.	705
Limes.	$43\frac{3}{4}$ dozens.
Mangoes.	$126\frac{1}{3}$,,
Melons.	97
Onions.	37 visses and 1 basket.
Oranges.	84 dozens.
Plantains.	202 ,,
Pork	82 lbs. and 1 tin.
Pottatoes.	3 visses and $\frac{1}{2}$ basket.
Rotten cabbages.	56
Roots boiled.	2 seers.
Rotten vegetables.	2 baskets.
Salt fish.	162 baskets and 270 tins.
Sheep head.	8
Stale mutton.	20 seers.
Seetha fruits (Custrand: Apples).	9 baskets and $57\frac{1}{2}$ dozens-
Sweet cakes.	1 dozen.
Tomatoes.	178 dozens.
Syrup.	60 bottles,
Cannied vegetables.	21 tins.

1 7.1 . 1 1 1 100 a succession of the second second

STATEMENT OF NOTICES ISSUED AND DISPOSED OF TOGETHER WITH

		NOTICES.									
		st	1 00	[/ N	Io. com	plied with	1			
Section	Substance of Section or By-Law.	ding on 1st :y 1932.	ssued during year.	Total.	Volun	Ву	By transfer to W.D. for Departmental	cancelled.			
By-law.		No. pending on January 1932.	No. issued the year.		tarily.	prose- cution.	execution and recovery of cost.	No. cand			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		((6)	(7)			
186	Failure to obey requisition to provide					1		1			
188	latrine or to remove latrine to another site and failure to keep latrines clean and in proper order Failure to obey requisition to provide	213	482	695	259	46	1	157			
	latrine for market, cattle stand or cart- stand, or to keep them clean and in pro- per order		1	1							
189	Failure to construct latrines so as to screen		2	C				'''			
202 (1)	persons using them from view Allowing rubbish or filth to accumulate on	4	11	6	5	1	•••				
,, (2)	premises for more than twenty-four hours. Irregular deposit of rubbish or filth	•••	11	11	9	1	•••				
;; (3) ;; (4)	Irregular removal of rubbish or filth Deposit of rubbish or filth in unauthorized					•••	•••	•••			
,, (5)	place Keeping rubbish or filth for more than	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••			
(B)	twenty-four hours, etc	4 5	13	17 35	8 26	1 1	•••	•••			
260	Failure to obey requisition to repair, etc. tank or other place dangerous to passers-						•••				
262 (1)	by or persons-living in neighbourhood Failure to obey notice to fill up or demolish	3	1	4	3	i	•••				
264	well, etc Failure to obey requisition to fill up etc. tank or well, or drain off water, etc	122	336	458	302	25	•••	15			
265	Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or close etc, tank, well or other source of			400	302		•••	10			
267	water used for drinking Unlawful washing fishing in river, or estuary after prohibition or contrary to regu-		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••••			
269	lations Failure to obey requisition to enclose, clear	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***			
270	or cleanse untenated premises Failure to obey requisition to clear or cleanse, etc. building or land in filthy state or overgrown with prickly-pear or	37	18	55	24	5	1	11%			
272	other noxious vegetation Failure to obey requisition to lime-wash or	22	23	45	33	3	•••	5-			
273	otherwise cleanse building Failure to obey requisition to execute work or take other action with respect to in-	84	303	387	349	3	▼•	17			
274 (1)	sanitary buildings Using For allowing the use of buildings unfit for human habitation after prohibi-	1113	2065	3178	2233	183	•••	155			
(6)	tion Do	•••	•••	700	•••	•••	•••	•••			
$ \begin{array}{ccc} ,, & (2) \\ ,, & (3) \end{array} $	Do	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
,, (4)	Failure to obey requestion to demolish the same			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
275 (1)	Allowing overcrowding in building after order to abate the same	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••			
274 (4)	Failure to obey requestion to vacate over- crowded building or room					•••					
280 (a) ,, (b)	Unlawful keeping of pigs Unlawful keeping of animals so as to be a		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••			
(0)	nuisance or dangerous	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••			
,, (c) 282	Use of place as stable, cattle stand, etc. without license or contrary to license	600	•••			•••	•••	•••			
283	Repairs to or demolishing of stable, cattle-						7				
	shed, etc.	• • • •	19	19	15	•••	•••	•••			

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THE STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR 1932.

No.	pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1932.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn.	No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.
	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(1 3)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	232	20	62	82	17	Rs. A. P. 40 8 0	2	32	10	21
	1		•••	•••	•••	***		•••	•••	•••
			1	1				1		
	•••	•••			•••	···	•••	•	•••	•••
	1	•••	1	1	1	5 0 0:	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••	•••	***	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••
	8	1	6	7	4	1 12 0	•••	•••	, •••	3
	8 8	$\frac{1}{2}$	•••	2	2	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 12 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	•••	•••	•••	•••
										;
	•••	1	1	2.	1 '	0 1 0	•••	1	•••	•••
	***		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	116	10	42	52	7	8 0 0	1	33	•••	11
	•••		•••			•••	•• 9	•••	•••	•••
	•••									•
	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	14	2	9	11	4	12 6 0	•••	6	1	•••
						19 9 0		5		1
	4	2	9	11	5	.12 8 0	•••		•••	
	18	2	153	155	54	49 10 0	4	90	•••	
	607	102	280	382	125	231 12 0	5	220	2	30
			•••		•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	•••	•••	•==	•••	•••	•••				
	•••	•••	***	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••	•••	•••		***		50 1	•••	•••
	•••			•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••	1
	•••		•••	•••		•••		•••	•••	•••
	•••	***	700		1	4,507 10 0		76	•••	78
•	•••	225	706	931	1	1,007 10 0				,
	4	1		1	···			1 400	•••	•••

STATEMENT OF NOTICES ISSUED AND DISPOSED OF TOGETHER WITH

		NOTICES.							
		Ist	ng Bu		N	o. com	plied with	1	
Section or By-law.	Substance of Section or By-Law.	No. pending on January 1932.	No. issued during the year,	Total.	Volun- tarily. By cution.			No. cancelled.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		((6)	(7)	
284	Construction or maintenance of stable cattle-shed, etc. contrary to Act or subsi-								
286	diary legislation	1	10	11	8	•••	•••	2	
287 (3)	Use of place without license or contrary	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	
288 (3)	to licenses Disobedience of order regarding chimneys.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	*:	
289 (a)	Disobedience of order regarding hours of work					•••	•••		
287 (b) 297	Using rice-hask, etc. for fuel after prohibition Slaughter of animals for sale or food or skinning or cutting up carcasses without license or contrary to license, drying skin		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
304	so as to cause a nuisance Keeping open private market without a	•••	•••	•••	٠.	•••	•••	•••	
309	license or contrary to license Carrying on butcher's, fishmonger's or	•••	•••	***	•••	• 60	•••	•••	
310	poulteror's trade without license, etc Sale of article in public streets after prohi-	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
325	bition or contrary to regulations Burial or burning in place contrary to Act	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
\$30.	or By-laws Failure of medical practioner or owner or	•••	•••	•-•	•••	•••	•••	•••	
	ot dangerous disease in private or public		1						
334	dwelling Failure to obey requisition to cleanse or dis-	•••	3	3	3	•••	•••	•••	
336 (2)	infect building or article Washing of infected or articles at unautho-	•••	422	422	392	1	•••	7	
341	Failure to close place of public entertain.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
342	ment Sending infected child to school	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	
343	Use or permitting use of book from public		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		
345	or circulating library by infected person Failure to give information of small-pox	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	
846	Entering city within torty days of inocula- tion for small-pox without certificate	•••		•••	•••		•••		
356 (3)	Prevention of inspection of copies of rules and by-laws publicity exhibited	•••	•••			0			
356 (4)	Destruction, etc. of board exhibited printed copies of by-laws and rules		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	
476 (1)	Failure of occupier to obey requisition to permit owner to comply with provisions of Act	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
409	Unlawful removal of earth, sand or other material from land vested in the Corporation or deposit of matter or encroachment	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	
349 (11)	In or river estuary, etc. Action taken under the By-laws	•••	•••	•••	}	•••	•••	•••	
0 (11)	Regulation of hotels, lodging houses, boarding houses etc. and any premises to which the public are admitted for consumption of or drink.		·						
349 (13)	Sanitary control of places used for any of	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	
i	the purposes specified in Schedule No. VI. Prevention of sale or exposure for sale of			••	•*•		•••	•••	
	unwholesome meat, fish or provisions etc.	.	•••	•••	1			•••	

THE STATEMENT OF PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR 1932

No. pending.	No. of prosecutions pending disposal on 1st January 1932.	No. instituted during the year.	Total.	Number convicted.	Fines imposed.	Number acquitted.	Number withdrawn	No. in which parties were not found.	No. pending.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
					Rs. A. P.				
1	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
	, 53	192	245	139	1,344 8 0	7	80	1	18
•••	, 50	•••	•••	•••		•••		•••	
•••	•••	•••	4.	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	••	•••	•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	1	1	•••	•••	1	•••	•••	•••
•••	1	11	12	1	115 0 0		7	•••	4
•••		35	35	28	65 4 0		2	•••	5
	22	72	94	60	25 8 0		29	. 1	4
•••		1	1				1		
•••	•••	1		•••	•••			•••	•••
•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	023	•••	•••
22	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••.
	•••	5	5	•••	•••	•••	5 ,		•••
•••	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••• •••	•••
					•••		•••	•••	•••
•••	•••	5	5		•••	••	5	•••	•••
•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•	•••
•••	200	•••	•••			•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••
•••	•••	1	•••	<			•••	•••	***
•••	•••	2	•••	•••	•••			•••	•••
•••	109	421	530	369	1,878 7 0	•••	95	5	61
•••	48						47	1	12
	1	16					1		1
241	92	1.0	. 10						

Statement showing the number of cases treated in the Corporation Dispensaries during 1931 and 1932.

		1			л				
	orial ·	Name of the Dispensary.		Year in which the institution	tre	o. of cases	Total No. of minor operations performed.		
	NO.			was opened.	1931.	1932.	1931,	1932.	
1	1	Royapuram Dispensary		1924	72,203	77,320	279	254	
	2	Washamaanat		1913	47,689	49,143	805	843	
	3	Harbara Division		1929	1,03,275	1,17,887	260	280	
***	4	Mannady ,,		1923	88,579	83,042	534	538	
T' .	5	Matuskhan Candon	(-	1923	41,422	42,006	451	297	
	6	Mint Street		1923	44,557	46,946	1,502	1,200	
(5 2	7	George Town	•••	1919	44,574	43,702	495	521	
•	8	Borowsham	• • •	1928	23,018	23,018	455	262	
	9	Pulianthope Dispensary (Shif	i ed		33,863	32,081	1,077	699	
,	10	to Mambalam). Vyasarpady Dispensary	tea	1929	33,384	37,974	795	858	
**	11	Bauliah Maidu		1899	95,375	99,226	2,268	1,926	
-	12	Kosanet	•	1929	17,563	29,348	401	1,131	
7	13	Vilnault	•••	1919	41,310	44,564	371	361	
	1.4	No.		1923	33,972	39,276	461	614	
	15	Chiutadrinet "			1,08,660	1,09,387	718	705	
	16	Triplicane	**.			1,25,1:6	481	55 4 :	
	17	Pudupakkam	•••			1,05,246	883	758°	
	18	Tevnamnet	-**	. 1921	40,274	44,570	400	324	
,	19	Mylanore	***			1,28,814	632	524	
	20	Ayurvedic Dispensary for Won	en	1930	30,122	33,130	245	183	
	21	& Children, Thousand lights. Siddha Dispensary, Chulai	•	1931	97,880	1,17,737	143	180	
	22	Unani Dispensary, Mambal	am	1930	32,834	31,406	450	175	
	23	(new at Pulianthope). Unaui Dispensary, Thay Sahib Street.	- 1	Aug. 1932	•••	37,828	•••	58	
						<u> </u>			

• ...

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, TONDIARPET (Statements).

TABLE No. I.

	Total.	10.	1482	1492.	1304	111	7.4	7.2
	Other diseases.	· H.	72	13	62	11	15.1	:
	Plague.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			;		100	:
	Secondary Syphi-	•		જા	6/1	•	:	:
	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis.		:	•	, :	:	:	·
1932.	Kala-Azar.	, :		:	:	:	:	:
the year 1932.	Pyrexia of un- known origin.	:		6	·		ę	•
during the	Malaria.	•	4	न्य	ຕີ.	-	25	:
s dui	Enteric Fever.	•	•	:	:	• •	:	:
disease	Pneumonia.	;	H	-	=	:	•	, ¢
arious diseases	Whooping Cough.	, -	9	2	2	÷	•	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
under va	•sdunM		5	15	· 5	:	:	;
deaths under v	Diarrhoea.		23	23	23	:	:	:
ges and	Dysentery.	. , ,	ເດ	သ	ıĢ	•		•
discharges	Choleta.		67	63	H	-	00 20	
Admissions,	Measles.	•	49	49	48	•	:	
Ad	Chicken-pox.	77	1 92	768	763	:	:	1 0
	Small-pox.	4	529	533	365	97	18·1	7.1
		remain ospital uber 19 ight.	1932 to 31st December 1932	Total No. Treated	No. Discharged	" Died	Mortality rate per ceut	Patients remaining in the hospital on 31st December 1932 at 12 midnight.

TABLE No. II.

No. of cases admitted classified according to various Diseases during different months.

Daily Average.	22.3 48 95.48 96.9 52.3 38.3 36.5 76 106.4	57.5
Total.	61 147 301 258 96 39 61 75 181 181 1283	1663
Contacts.	23 # 6 7 5 3 1 6 5 5 5 5 6 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	181
Other Diseases.	4 - 6 6 1 1 0 9 4 6 9 6 6 9 6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	73
Secondary Syphilis.	::: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	67
Pulmonary Tudercu-		j
Kala-Azar,		:
Pyrexia of unknown origin.	- i - i i i 4 i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i - i	6
Malaria.	::-:::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::-::	4
Enteric Pever	1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	
Pneumonia	: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	1
Whooping Cough.	es : 6 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	9
Mumps.	400 : iuu - : iu	15
Diarrhoea.	: H : H - H - H - W - W - W - W - W - W - W -	23
Dysentery.	: : - : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	ĸ
Cholera	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	67
Measles.	12144 :021 - 201	49
Chicken-pox.	250 182 182 193 11 11 11 21 22 23 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	192
Small-pox.	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	529
		:
		Total
	:::::::::	
1932		
	January February March April May July August September October November	

TABLE No. III.

Admissions according to Nationality, Age and Sex.

Nationality,		Adı	ılts.	Chil	(T) (1)	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians Hindus Mahomadans Others	• • •	522 41 273	173 6 136	4 103 2 51	7 73 6 72	24 871 55 532
Total	• • •	843	321	160	158	1482

Number of Beds available in the Hospital and their Distribution.

· ;	70 70	Section.		÷ .		Number of Wards.	Beds per Ward.	Total Beds.
Indian Do Do European			•••	,		2 1 7 4	24 20 4	48 20 28 8
:	,			Total	•	14 .	50	104

TABLE V.

Showing the Vaccinal condition of patients for Small-pox in Tondiarpet Hospital-1932.

13.3 14.7 50 Mortality per-cent, 83 Un-vaccinated. 29 62 I 13 6 Recovered. 03 2 4 42 3 20 Death. 29 15 15 34 ಭ 0 121 .noissimbA 33.3 13.4 20 9 6.8913.3 36 per-cent. Mortality 215 28 16 353 0 81 Recovered. Total. 33 52 Death. 03 248 408 30 87 Admission. 22.58 25.8 Vaccinated with marks not Visible. 09 per-cent. Mortality 28 16. Death. Vaccinated. 62 10 124 admitted. 31 Total 9.5 100 100 5.26 5.5 9.2 20 per-cent. Mortality Vaccinated successfully with marks Visible. 17 27 Death. 56 186 284 admitted. 15 To'al 26 : : : 07 3 ೧೦ 0 60&upwards 10-20 5-10 40--60 20-40 4-5 2—3 1-2 3-4

TABLE VI.

Statement showing the incidence of Small-pox among the vaccinated and the unvaccinated.

All ages.	•1	Cases.	Deaths.	Fatality rate per cent.
Among vaccinated	• • •	284	27	9.5
Among stated to have been vaccinated but with marks visible	no	124	28	2 2· 58
Among unvaccinated	: •.•	121	42	34.7
Total	•••	529	97	18.3

THE INFECTIOUS DISEASES HOSPITAL, KRISHNAMPET-(STATEMENTS.)

TABLE No. 1

Admissions, discharges and deaths under various diseases during the year 1932.

Total.	119	228	272	658	92	7.5	33
Contacts,	್ಷ	=	116	114	:	:	87
Other Diseases.	63	, 25 11	33	56	ပ	18.18	-
Skin Diseases.	;	1 4	:	:	:	:	:
Influenzal Pneumonia.	, ,		:	•	:	:	: .
Influenza	:	:	•		•	•	:
Secondary Syphilis.		4	4	4	:	•	:
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	•		. :	:	•	:	:
Kala-Azar.			;	:	:	:	:
Pyrexia of unknown origin.	•	•	:	:	•	E .	•
Malaria.	:	ಣ	က	ಣ	•	•	:
Enteric Fever.	•		-	-	•	:	:
Pneumonia.	•	:	<u>:</u>	:	:	:	? •
Whooping Cough.	•		:	:	:	•	•
•sd m n M	:	=======================================	Ħ	∞	:	:	က
Diarrhoea.	:	13	15	II S	:	;	
Dysentery.	:	က	ಣ	ಌ	•	•	:
Cholera.	:	rc	70	က	Ø	40.0	:
Measles.	:	25.5	25	24	-	4.0	:
Chicken-Pox,	9	267	2:3	271	p= 4	0.86	H
Small-Pox.	9	252	258	186	91	17:7	26
	atients remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1931	atients admitted from 1st January 1932 to 31st December 1932	otal No. Treated	" No. Discharged	" No. Died	ortality rate per cent	atients remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1932

TABLE No. II.

Distribution of admissions throughout the year 1932 in the Krishnampet Isolation Hospital.

H--25

Daily average.	11	29	5.00	52		11	12	38	19	24	330	29	37
Total.	35	89	126	112	97	23	41	88	43	80	52	69	728
Contacts.	- Q	2	2	16	∞	9	6	9	6	23	∞	7	111
Whooping Cough.	:	:	·ţ	:	:	:	;	:	i	:	:	:	:
Other diseases:	. 5		87	m	Ø	:	4	ಣ	:	-	ಣ	7	31
Skin Diseases.	:	•	•	:	:	•	•	:	:	:	•		;
induenzal Pneumonia.	• :				ì	:	•			• • •		:	, :. ; ·
[nfluenza.	:	•	: N.		:	:	•	•	į	;	:	i	
Secondary Syphilis,	63	•		⊣ ,		:	:	:	-	:	:		400
Pulmonary Tuber-	•	•			:	:	:	:	:	•	:	:	·), ;
Kala-Azar.		•			:	•		:	•	:	•	•	;
Pyrexia of unknown origin.	:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	:
Malaria.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	H	-	H	:	:	8
Enteric fever.	:		:	'	:	:	:	-	:	:		:	-
Pneumonia.	. :	\$:	:	:	:	:	:		:	:	:	:
*sdun W	H	_	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	-	∞	=
Diarrhoea.	:	-	:	:	:	7	:	-	က	7	4	<u>ක</u>	15
Dysentery.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	· :	:	H	-	-	8
Cholera.	:	-	4	:	:		:	:	41	:	:	:	5
Measles.	:	63	<u>ක</u>	2	:	7		:	H	2	61		25
Chicken-pox.	16	48	81.	2.29	13	က	1-	က	ံဆ	10	2		267
Small-pox.	9	2	53	18	23	13	20	18	20	35	5.6	38	252
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											•	•	Total.
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3.5 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0													
	,												
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	January	Februa	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	

TABLE No. III.

Admissions according to nationality, Sex and Age excluding contacts for the year 1932.

6.6	-	Adı	ults.	Chil		
Nationality.		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Europeans and Anglo-Indians		. 9	9	6	10	. 34
Hindus ?	•••	193	, 72	35	20	320
Mahomadans	•••	26	5	2	3	33
Others	••,	103	76	19	32	230
Total	0.00	331	162	62	62	617

TABLE No. IV.

Number of Wards and of Beds available in each Ward.

20 (6	6 °	ωγ		e de N	ame						:		Number of Beds.
Special Ward	dia fat phi p	,	, s.	ord gr		:	* . *s	•	慢	en r aur		•••	3
General Ward	٠.		Nº Divi	41.		٠.	श्च न	3 (٠		f 	•••	14
Male Ward	,		:									•••	16
Semale Ward	•										i	•••	16
Block No. I												•••	4
Block No. II											1	•••	. 4
											•	s	
										•	Total	•••	57
	.?	***************************************	\(\psi\) = 0.			•			Ę				
	4 to 2 - 1 C	•	4 .	· ·				Ŧ	9 er 6" 6 mm .		•	,	y :

d. ... 15.

Statement Showing the Vaccinal conditions of patients for Small-pox for 1932 pertaining to Krishnampet Isolation Hospital,

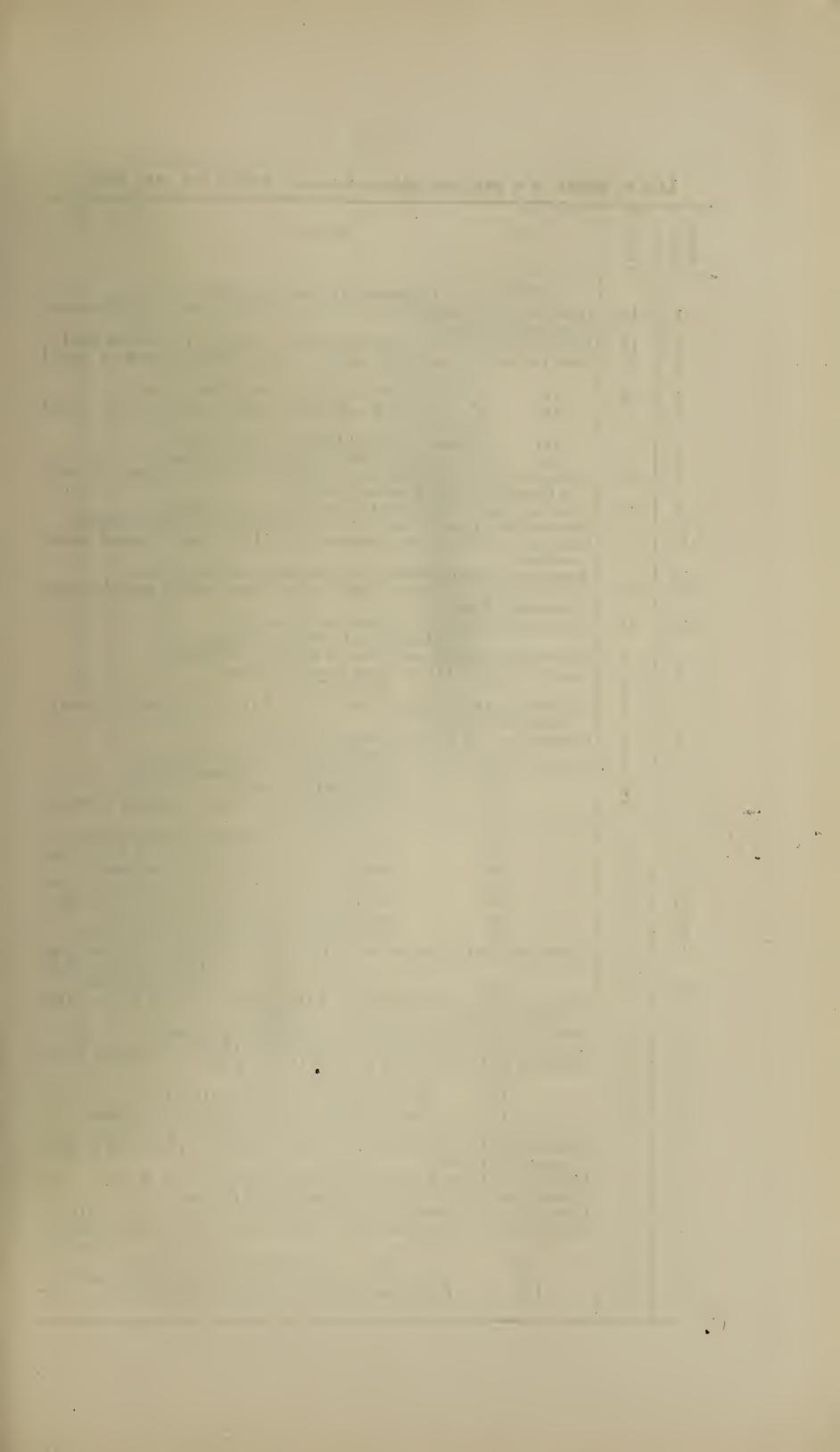
	0										•				
	\$							•							
		ilstroM seo req	75%	%19	%29	. ,	25%	:	30%	30%	100%	•	42%		
cinate	red.	Кесоле	24	63	H	•	က	က	# [2	:	:	32		
Un-vaccinated.	"	Deat]	9	4	67	:	-	:	9	ಣ	-	•	23		
	.noissimbA				ಣ	•	च्यं	က	20	10	-	•	55		
		Mortality per cent.	20%	20%	20%	:	:	15%	3%	14%	33%	:	12%		
	Total.	Recovered.	-	H	41	83	63	17	7.1	7.0	9	:	174		
	Tot	Death	-	H	-	:	:	. က	67	12	က	:	23		
		noissimbA	Ø	81	ĸ	84	83	20	73	82.	ဘ	÷	197		
	d with Visible,	Mortality rate per-cent.	:	:	:	:	:	33%	10%	27%	%¢1	:	21%		
		Death	:	:	•	:	:	က	83	9	က	•	14		
Vaccinated,	Vaccinate marks not	Total bestimbs		:	H	-	-	6	30	22	4	:	58		
Vacci	r S	Mortality rate per-cent,	%0\$	20%	25%	:	:	:	:	10%	:	:	6.5%		
	successfully with marks Visible.	fully with marks le.	ffs ₉ Ω	-		H	:	:	:	:	9	:	•	6	
			ully with e.	ully with	fully with	Total admitted	8	6/1	4	H		11	53	09	rc)
	ccessful Visible	0 80	,	:	:	•	:	:		T)R	81	:	7		
		4	23	-	က	:		က	15	19	:	:	44		
	Vaccinated	ಣ	:	:	-	:	:	က	<u>ن</u>	74	-	:	28		
	Vacci	<u>C1</u>	:	:	:	-	•	₩	91	3	-		32		
		-	:	p=4	:	:	:		12	133	-		821		
								0	0	0	0	0	. •		
	Age.	0-1	1-2	2-3	3—4	4-5	5—10	10—20	2040	40—60	above 60	Total			

991

100

Statement showing the incidence of Small-pox among the Vaccinated and the unvaccinated.

All ages.	Cases.	Death.	Fatality rate present.
Among vaccinated Among said to be vaccinated but with no marks	139	9	6.5
visable Among unvaccinated	58 -55	14 23	24·1 41·8
Total	252	. 46	18.2



List of works of a Sanitary nature executed during the year 1932.

Serial Number.	Division	Works.
		Improvements to burial grounds.
1	2 8	Construction of a compound wall round the new platform in Krishnam-
2	16	pet Burial Ground. Filling up the low land in the new burial ground in DeMellows Road.
3	21	Construction of a compound wall and gate in Brick Kiln Road Burial Ground.
4	17	Do of a waiting shed at Chulai new burial ground.
5	"	Do of waiting shed and store room at Choolai new burial ground.
6	2.7	Do of bathing ghats at Choolai burial ground.
7 8	" 16	Do of burning platform at Choolai burial ground.
8	16	Giving sewer connection to the bath room of the new burial ground, south
9	28	of DeMellows Road Pumping Station. Metalling roads in the Hindu burial ground, Krishnampet.
10	į	Construction of gate at the entrance to Krishnampet burning ground.
11	,,,	Construction of gree as the cherance to Krishnampet burning ground.
, A. L.	39	nampet.
12		Repairing the compound wall in Krishnampet burial ground.
13	17	Construction of compound wall round Choolai burial ground—Basin
	1	Esplanade Road.
14	21	Construction of shed at Kilpauk burial ground.
		Latrines and Bathing fountains.
1	1	Construction of flush-out latrine in Nagatha Coil Cherry.
2 3	2 3	Construction of F.O.L. in Somu Chetti 2nd Laue.
3 4	3 5	Do Korukupet.
45	Э	Constructing the zinc sheet latrine with F.O.L. of 20 seats in Naraya nappa Naick Street.
5	6	Construction of F.O.L. in Venkata Iyer Street.
6	7	Do Sembudoss Street.
7	8	Do Godown Street, Umpherson Street.
8	9	Do Pedariar Coil Lane.
9	10	Do Portuguese Church Street, Junction of Ammen Coil Street.
10	"	Do 1st Narayanan Street and Barracks Street.
11	12	Do at the south of Krishnappa Naick Agraharam.
12	13	Do near the urinal at China Bazaar Road.
13 14	" 14	Do at China Bazaar Rd., Junction of Erulappen St. Do at Memorial Hall Street junction of Mint St.
15	15	Do at Memorial Hall Street junction of Mint St., Do at Ekambareswarar Agraharam Street.
16		Do at Kesavier Lane, Ponnappa Chetti Street,
17	$\ddot{16}$	Converting the existing latrine into F.O.L. of 40 seats with bathing ghat
		in Chulai burial ground.
1 8	17	Do do in Kuruseddi Cherry.
19	18	Converting the sanded latrine into F.O.L. of 20 seats with bathing ghat
00	1 10	in Emu Street.
20 21	$\begin{array}{c c} 19 \\ 21 \end{array}$	Installing single seat F.O.L. in Poonamallee High Road. Converting the existing latrine into F.O.L. of 12 seats in Letangs Road.
21 22	20	Installing F.O.L. of 12 seats at South Cooum Road.
23	24	Do 32 seats at Chetti Thottam.
24	26	Do 12 seats at Hanumantharayan Coil Lane.
25	26	Do double seat F.O.L. at Alangatha Pillai St reet
26	30	Construction of corrugated iron sheet latrine in Doming Kuppam.
27	4	Installing F.O.L. of 24 seats in R. S. No. 1865/2 of Tondiarpet in The-
0		gappa Chetti Street.
28	5	Installing F.O.L. of 6 seats with bathing ghat in 4th line Beach.
29 30	$\frac{4}{14}$	Construction of B.F. in Cochrane Basin Road 1st Lane.
30 31	1 4 1 5	Construction of 6 chamber F.O.L. behind Flower Bazaar Police Station.
9.1	41)	Construction of single seat F.O.L. at Mint Street junction of Edapalayam Street.
32	15	Do do at Samudra Mudaly Street.
33	23	Do B.F. at Cooum River Road near Garuvappa Chetti St.
34	26	Do B.F. at the west side of Temple tank, Car Street.
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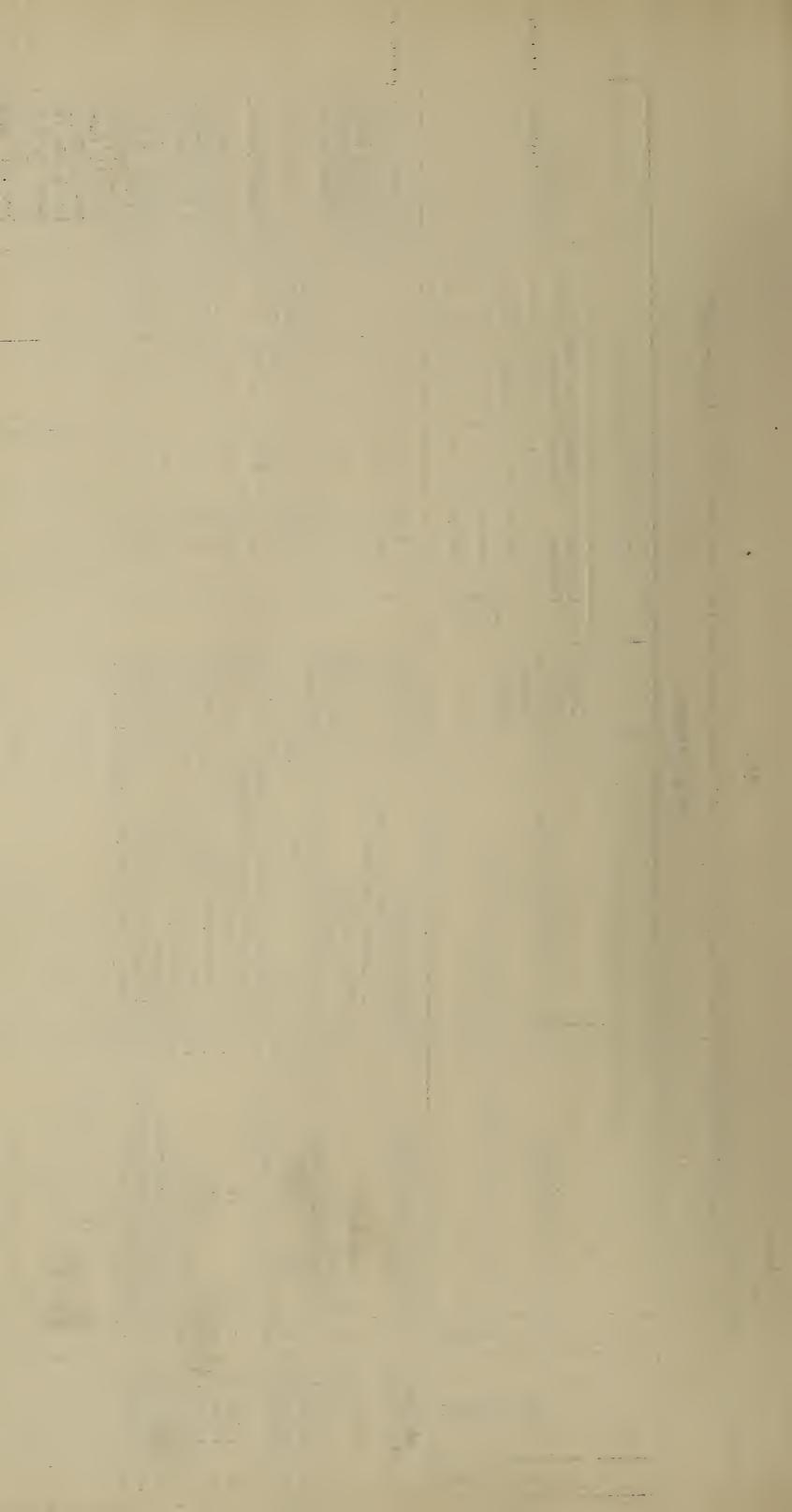
Serial Number.	Division.	Works.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	17 28 27 29	Construction of water table in Avadanam Papier Street. Do Do in Mylapore Bazaar Road. Do Jani Jan Khan Road and Mir Bakshali Street Do of S.W. drain in Muhammad Hussain Street. Do do in 29th division. Do do in 25th division. Do do in 23rd division. Do do in 21st division. Do do in 21st division. Construction of water tables in 20th division. Do 19th division. Do 19th division. Do 16th division. Do 15th division. Do 15th division. Do 12th division. Do 13th division. Do 15th division. Do 15th division. Do 15th division. Do 3rd division.
25		Do 1st division. Imperovment of cherries.
1 2 3 4	2 4 17 17	Improvements to Tondiarpet cherry, Do R.S. No. 1868/1 and 1809/1 of Tondiarpet, Do Angalamman Coil Hutting Ground, Do Kuruseddy cherry.

ANTI-MALARIAL WORK--(STATEMENTS).

STATEMENT A.

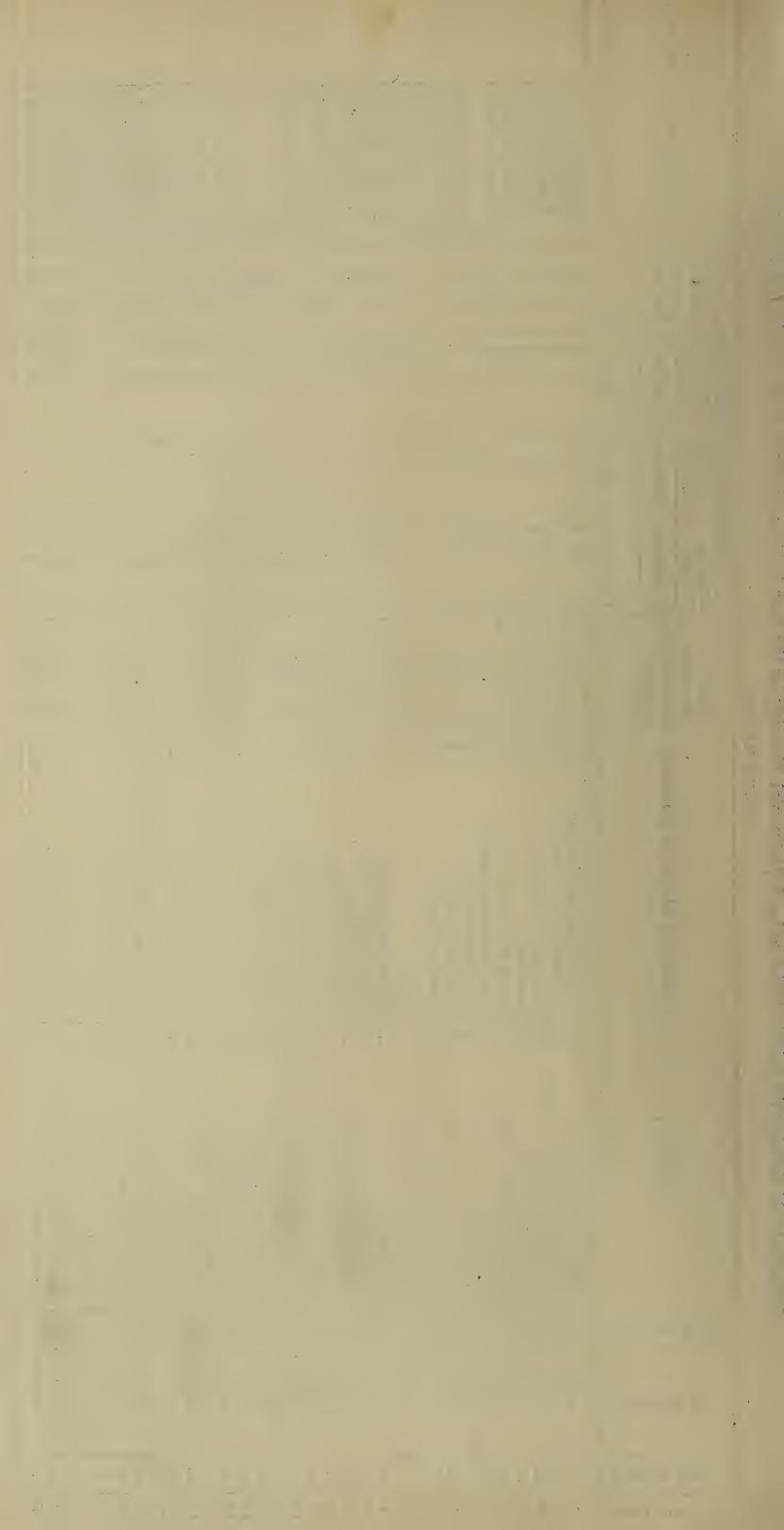
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Aadr	Z	Prosecutions instituted.		Tanks.	:
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ity		unt		A.	
STATEMENT A. cleaning of tanks, wells and ponds in the City of Madras during the	X	collected.		Rs.	2,199
ds in	•	nds ation	rs,	Wells.	:
A. 1 pon	No. reclaimed.	Private lands by Corporation	at owners' cost.	Ponds.	•
STATEMENT A. nks, wells and p	recla	Priv oy Co	at	Tanks.	•
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clean	ž	No con		Tanks.	020
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takeı	ith	By the	e owi	Ponds.	∞ .
tion	ed w	(b) By the Corporation	at the cost of the owner.	Tanks.	183
the ac	No. complied with	***************************************		Wells.	506
ving	No. CC	(a) By the	party.	Ponds.	8
shov		(a)	D D	Tanks.	145
Statement showing the action taken re:		တ •		Wells.	52 29
State	to.of	Notices served.		Ponds.	16
	4	Z		Tanks.	348
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		Total. Amount.	255 256 366 377 366 377 366 377 367 377 377 37	6 14 0 6 14 0 6 14 0 100 0 0 0	\$27 \$ \$27 \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$		14844844444 0000000000000000000000000000		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	\$ 22 22 23 23 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	24421 41 21 21 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6 14 0 6 14 0 41 4 0	6 14 0 6 14 0 6 14 0 6 14 0 13 12 0 13 12 0 2 8 0 6 14 0 1
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INGE)		Date of work undertaker depart-mentally.	1. 2-32 9- 3-32 10- 3-32 14- 4-32 26- 4-32 29- 4-32 5- 5-32 18- 5-32 23- 5-32 23- 5-32	16-5-32 16-"5-32 27-5-32	23- 5-32 27- 5-32 "" 27- 5-32 27- 5-32 27- 5-32	16-5-32 30-5-32 7-6-32 10-6-32 11-6-32 14-6-32 14-6-32	27 6-32 "" "15-7-32 "15-7-32 15-7-32	15- 7-32 20- 7-32 28- 7-32 1- 8-32 ",	5-8-32 1-8-32 1-8-32 4-8-32	24-8-32 12-8-32 "" "" 17-8-32 5-9-32	11-10-32 27- 9-32 27- 9-32 27- 9-32 10-11-32	5-10-32	11-10-32 10-11-33 17-10-32 25-10-32 8-11-32 18-11-33 21-"1-33 23- 2-33
(NORTH RA		Name of the owner.	Sivaprakasa Pillay T. P. Ramaswamy Pillay and D. Ramakrishna Row M. Mahomed Din P. T. Palani Mudaly N. M. Kaja Mian Rowther Do do do Administrator General of Madras (Estate of Arunachela Mudaliar.) P. Ramaswamy Pillay P. Ramaswamy Pillay P. Balssundaram Chetty Do C. Ramanujiah C. Ramanujiah P. S. Munusawmy Mudaliar P. S. Munusawmy Mudaliar P. S. Munusawmy Pudaliar Secretary, to the Board of Trustees.	Murugesa Mudaliar Do Do Rainaswamy Mudaliar	Rajagopaul Iyor Do do Do do do Do. do do Do. do co Adliam mal Parasuram Naicker C. Vijaya Raghavulu Naidu	Do do Manavala Chetty Do Saravana Mudaliar Rao Saheb P. Ramachandra Chetty. Do do P. Kuppuswamy Chetty Ambujammal Do. Vijayaranga Gramani Ram as wany Gramani Rao sahadur Saravana Mudaliar Messrs Kossaldoss & Sons Seshachala Gramani T. V. Krishnaswamy Mudaliar Do do G. Rama Row Do do	G. Suriyaprakasa Row Naidu Do do Seshachala Gramani Do P. M. Subramaniam Pillai C. S. Suriyanarayana Mudaliar Do do do M. R. Seshadri Iyer Rajoo Gramani	Messrs T. Namberumal Chetty Vasudeva Chetty Do Balakrishna Tharavady Rajoo Pillsy Krishnaswamy Gramani Rajah of Chellapalli Do Mylapore H. P. Fund Ltd, Do K. Pattabiramiah	Do Ramaswamy Pillay and Do		y	Gopikrishna Goculdoss Lala Do do K. Venkata Raghavachari (Trustee).	Manicka Gramani Munuswamy Achari K, A. Chakravarthy Ayangar Mahomed Din Messrs Abdul Hay & Amod M. G. Munuswamy Chetty Do Chockalinga Chettiar Veera Raghava Gramani
		Locality.	itreet lo High Road ad ad and mple mple	Kothanda Ramier Street Eliya Mudaly Street D.,. Krishnappa Naick Tank Chennakesavaperumaul Temple	Tank. Swamy Koil Street. do. do. do. do. do. do. do. d	pa pac #	h Road le Tank st	et dad doad d	!!!!! !!!!!!	Arunachaleswaa Koil Street B Arunachaleswaa Koil Street M Do do Go do Do do Bo do Do do M 273, Tiruvathiyur High Road R Kandaswamy Temple Tank R Valdyanatha Mudaly Street R	b Road Garden— Broadway, Street	Seniamman Koil Street G. Do Sengalaneer Pillayar Temple Tank K.	Suryanarayana Chetty Street M. Augalamman Temple Tank K. Krishnan Pagoda Tank K. 33, Gantz Road M. 213 & 214. Tiruvathiyur High Road M. Arunachaleswarar Koil Street M. Ranga Pillay Garden Street Ch. Mannaram Pandya Lane Ve
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		Serial No.	HU 8470678 001-1211-	16 17 18 19 20	9 999 999 999 1 984 89 6 8 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.0	9 0 H 84 85 45 85 45 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80 80		25.45. 57. 80. 80. 80. 80. 80. 80. 80. 80. 80. 80	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0		002 11	004 005 008 009 111 121



Statement "B" showing the private tanks under departmental cleaning for the year 1932 on payment of the cost by the owners.

2 0 153 dated 11-8-32 68 dated 17-8-32 68 dated 17-8-32 71 dated 18-8-32 7 dated 30-8-32 7 64 dated 30-8-32 64 dated 30-8-32 64 dated 30-9-32 64 dated 30-9-32 610 dated 25-10-32 610 dated 25-10-32 610 dated 25-11-32 8 616 dated 25-12-32 616 dated 15-12-32 616 dated 15-12-32 616 dated 25-12-32 616 dated 35-12-32 616 dated 15-12-32 616 dated 35-12-32 616 dated 81 dated 23-2-32, 207 dated 16-3-32, 25 dated 14-3-33, 105 dated 16-3-33, 127 dated 25-2-32, 96 dated 29-2-32, 13 dated 11-8-32 44 dated 3-5-32 83 dated 19-4-32 83 dated 19-4-32, 130 dated 25-7-32, 106 dated 1-2-33, 44 dated 25-10-32. 52 dated 12-5-32 99 dated 31-5-32 99 dated 31-5-32 99 dated 20-6-32 88 dated 15-6-32 21 dated 20-6-32 22 dated 20-6-32 3 dated 22-6-32 95 dated 20-6-32 97 dated 20-6-32 98 dated 20-6-32 97 dated 20-6-32 0 155 dated 24-6-32 0 120 dated 28-6-32 49 dated 27-6-32 0 107 dated 6-7-32 0 156 dated 4-7-32 0 102 dated 2-7-32 0 102 dated 6-7-32 0 141 dated 18-3-32 0 86 dated 22-7-32, 189 dated 25-10-32 20 dated 25-7-32 0 20 dated 25-7-32 0 52 dated 28-7-32 0 52 dated 38-7-32 0 62 dated 3-8-32 0 156 dated 1-8-32 0 156 dated 1-8-32 0 156 dated 1-8-32 0 156 dated 11-8-32 0 158 dated 11-8-32 0 158 dated 11-8-32 0 158 dated 11-8-32 6-1-32 6-1-32 7-1-32 10-2-32 19-2-32 Date of Payment. $\frac{453 \text{ dated } 31-3-32}{1}$ 13 dated 5-4-32 2 dated 1 dated 2 dated 20 dated 1 12 dated 1 72 dated 1 Amount. 444000000004444 41 24 88 21 0 024011112 9 2 2 2 2 2 9 9 9 000000E Supervision charges. 12888 6 6 6 Amount. 11 20011 1200011 Amount. ं ल : ल ल : : 0.7 8 0 0 O Amount. 00000 No. of cleanings. - N : 1 N - -Date of the work undertaken depart-mentally. 29-6-31 1-7-31 3-7-31 5-7-31 30 - 7 - 32 3 - 8 - 32 3 - 8 - 32 8 - 8 - 32 8 - 8 - 32 10 - 8 - 32 10 - 8 - 32 10 - 8 - 32 11 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 8 - 32 17 - 9 - 32 18 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 24 - 10 - 32 27 - 10 - 32 28 (SOUTH RANGE) : ~~!!!!!! owner. Messrs. K. Nageswar Rao
C. H. Raghava Rao
Nainappa Mudaly
Ratna Naicker
V. Vinayaka Mudaly Charity
T. Namberumal Chetty & Sous,
Manicka Mudaly
S. K. P. D. Charity
Personal Asst. to Surgeon General
Jayaram Mudaly the Temple Manicka Mudaliar
Do do
Sivasankara Mudaliar
Trustees
Sadhu Maha Sangam
Balasubramania Ammal
K. Nageswara Rao,
C. H. Raghava Rao
Nainappa Mudali Thompson
Rev. I. R. Fouler
Calavala Ethiraja Ammal
Karpagammal
Trustees, Kabaleeswarar Coi
Warden
S. K. P. D. Charity
V. C. Subba Rao
Kannanmal
Raja of Pithapuram
Trustees
Arunachella Chetty
Raja of Jayapore
Manicka Mudaliar
K. Balasubramania Iyer
Narayanaswami Mudaliar
Balasubramaniammal
Balakrishna Pillai
Khoosal Doss & S. K.
Charity. Messrs: Benny & Cr. Secretary Indian Military Overseer Trustees Do M. R. Singaravelu Agent, Chemudu Estate Sub-Divisional Officer, E Canal Lt. Col. T. M. Skinner Trustees Aziz Batcha Sa ib Trustees Venkatasubbiah Chetty T. R. Sabhapahti Pillai address of V. C. Gopalarathnam
Raghunatha Rao
Messrs. Roshan & Co.
P. Manicka Mudaly
Trustees
Secretary Balasubramania Iyer
Ganapathy Iyer
Bishop of Madras
Executive Engineer
Do do
Do do
Do do
Collector of Madras
Do do
Rajammal R. Lee Binny, & Co. Trustees Do N. P. Club wala Prince of Arcot Big Mosque Tank
Konoor High Road
Wesley College School House
Munays Gate Road
Valayuda Raja Lane
Cottage, Pongh's Gardens
Victoria Hostel
Sydhanham's Road
Osborne House
Napier Park Tank
Dunmore
Thattan Kulam
Poonamallee High Road
Sundar Mahal
Temple Tank, Nungambakam
Ashraman
5, Poes Road
Lloyds Road
Kodambakam Road
Mowbrays Road Asramam Luz,
Olivers Road
Cloister Cathedral Road
Govt, House, Mount Road
Do do
Whites Road
Adyar Bridge House
Do do
Brodies Castle
Do do
Aravamuthu Garden
Waterton Cathedral Road
Sri Parthasarathy Tauk Pudupet, Gardens Thattankulam Perambur Barracks Road Lloyds Road Carnbuck Tank
Madras Club
Military Grass Farm
Tiruvateeswarar Tank
Kabaleeswarar Pond
Kabaleeswarar Pond
Kandaswami Coil Tank
Manson, Graeme Road
Cooam Lock Blackers Garden
Madavaperumal Tank
Virupatcheeswarar Tank
Valeeswarar Coil Tank
Spring Gardens
Angalamman Coii Tank
Sunkuwar Gardens
Gangadareswarar Tank Limbdi Gardens Adyar Post Office Pond 49, Perambur Road Karayan Kultai Patchiappas Trust Pond Adyar Club Do Aratha Kuttai Tank, Luz Ammen Coil Tank Kodambakam Road Acton Lodge Agatheeswarer Temple Sudder Gardens Surgeon General Office Anderson Road Wesleyan Mission Road Aratha Kuttai Kaith Lodge .oV .noisivid 22/264 89/264 69/264 21/264 23/264 40/261 88/264 15/264 15/264 15/264 19/264 19/264 70/264 30/264 30/264 30/264 30/264 30/264 30/264 30/264 30/264 2198/32 18/264 2201/32 & 71/264 & 80/264 3 84/264 73/264 23/264 23/264 2204/31 2204/31 2204/31 3153/31 18:3/32 52/264 77/264 9077/32 62&63/26451/264 36/264 53/264 44/264 2202/32 481264 Reference No. 8 70 73 جو 24 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 Register No. 10m450 b Serial No.



Medical Inspection of Corporation Schools,

STATEMENT 1.

1932-33

	Remarks,								
	otal of Entrants and Regulars.	ક્રિક્સિટ	Percer	3.19 5.90 12.61	22.75 3.74 0.12	1.83 0.11 0.13	0.39 0.29 3.18	0.67 0.41 0.08	5.05 0.05
	Total of and Re	No. Defective.		326 602 1308	23.23 3.82 1.3	111	40 29 325	888	607
		Percentage	1931-32	5.20 9.06 23.84	18.86 2.67 0.21	2.86 0.24 0.20	0.78 0.18 4.52	0.85 0.59 0.14	8.70
Girls,	Regulare.	Perce	1932-33	3.78 4.14 14.84	21.55 3.19 0.50	2.08 0.13 0.16	0.40 0.31 3.07	0.63 0.40 0.11	6-31
			VoV Jooffeet	209 229 821	1174	3115 7 9	23 17 170	35 22 6	349
		tage.	1931-32	2.70 13.51 18.84	1548 2.81 0.15	1.71 0.11 0.22	0.37 0.20 5.22	0.20	6.03
	Entrants.	Percentage.	1932-33	2.50 7.98 10.41	24.57 4.47 0.52	1.54 0.09 0.11	0.38 0.26 3.31	0.71 0.43 0.04	5.52
	Ħ	• <u>М</u> АС•		373	1149 209 1	24.70	18 12 155	20 20	258
	ntrants ulars.	.egati	Percer	22.69 14.31 16.73	27.57 2.57 1.30	1.46 0.06 0.38	1.67 0.10 3.13	1.64 2.86 0.16	8.79
	Total of Entrants and Regulars.	ive.	oN tooked	3024 2475 2893	4768 444 221	255	185 17 542	283 497 27	1521
		tage.	1981-32	22:41 12:83 18:09	25.17 3.13 1.79	1.67	1.31 0.20 3.58	2.00 3.74 0.31	9.22
	Regulars.	Percentage.	1936-33 1	22.24 11.28 16.13	26 09 2-69 1 32	1.67 0.06 0.45	1.10 0.15 2.89	1.89 2.79 0.14	8.03
Воуя.	Re	.9vij	oN Defect	2185 1108 1614	2563 255 130	164 6 44	108 15 234	186 274 14,	1621
		3gC.	1981-\$2	19-16 15-11 16-39	23.49 2.79 0.66	1.34 0.06 0.39	1.15 0 06 4.81	2·11 3·41 0·23	9.08
	Entrants.	Percentage	1932-33	23.27 18.29 17.12	29.51 2.53 1.26	1.22 0.07 0.29	1.03 0.03 3.45	1.30 2.98 0.17	9.81
	En	.9vi	No.	1789 1367 1279	2205 189 94	91 22	77 2258	97 223 13	733
		1		Nails			:::	c systems Contagious	defects
	4	Defects,		Malnutrition Durty head, body and Nails Teeth and Mouth	Kose and Throat 5 Eye discase Viston	Ear disease Hearing Epecch	10 Circulatory System 11 Tuberculosis 12 Respiratory System	13 Abdominal Organs 14 Bones and Joints 15 Nervous and Psychic systems 16 Infectious and Contag	diseases 77 Other diseases and d

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STATEMENT M—1932-33.
Height and Weight Table.

	Во	ys.	Gi	rls.	
Age.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Average height in inches.	Average weight in pounds.	Remarks.
4 years 5 ,, 6 ,, 7 ,, 8 ,, 9 ,, = 10 ,, 11 ,, 12 ,, 13 ,, 14 ,, 15 ,, 16 ,, 17 ,, 18 ,, 19 ,, 20 ,, 21 ,, 22 , 23 ,, 24 ,, 25 ,, 29 ,, 31 ,, 40 ,,	•••	26·80 33·81 36·42 38·20 42·97 44·24 48·65 52·53 53·15 59·02 66·72 70·94 77·81 95·00 98·00 100·00 100·00 	36·70 38·76 40·68 43·04 45·31 47·62 49·14 50·58 52·87 54·22 55·88 58·28 58·57 61·00 60·50 60·00 59·00 58·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50 60·50	31·59 31·07 33·33 34·26 39·92 43·58 48·82 53·80 60·58 64·93 71·50 80·96 79·60 82·00 89·50 85·50 116·00 ··· 93·50 ··· 81·00 88·50 136·00 140·00 172·00	Two girls. Four girls. Two girls. One girl. Two girls. One girl. One girl. One girl. One girl. One girl.

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT I.

1932-33.

Sr	oup.	No. or	n Roll.	Averag atten	e daily dance.	Exam	lo. nined.	No. de	efective.		entage ctive.
	о чр.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Entrants	}	19,539	12,558	16,014	9,512	$\begin{cases} 7472 \\ 9825 \end{cases}$	4,676 5,533	4,720 5,469	2,524 2,898	63·17 55·66	53·98 52·36
	Total	19,539	12,558	16,014	9,512	17,297	10,209	10,189	5,422	58.91	53.02

TREATMENT TABLE.

1932-33.

Corporation Schools.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	No. referred to General Hospital	No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital.	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute.	No. referred to Gosha Hospital.	No. referred to skin department of Government General and Royaruram Hospitals and Corporation dispensary Vyasarpady for treatment of Leprosy.	No. of parents met.	No. of re-visite paid to Schools.	No. of re-exami- nations of chil- dren made.	Remarks.
Boys	9,231	€81	182	7	•••	110	6,039	118	10,708	
Girls	3,641	1,253	199	22	2	10	3,394	118	4,785	
			1				!			
Total .	12,872	1,934	381	29	2	120	9,433	236	15,493	

TEETH AND MODYH TABLE.

1932-33.

J		efeb latoT bus eyod	898	1488	2010	17	2	24
		No. referred to General Hospital.	02	225	•	27	 i	67
	Girls.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	:	:	204	:	:	:
Regulars.		No. Defective.	142	524	204	কা	T	63
Regu		No. referred to (3eneral Hospital.	30	09	•	င	:	67
The second secon	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	:	274	606	:	4	
		No. Defective.	336	439	606	6	4	16
	Girls.	No. referred to General Hospital	46	128	:	23	:	:
		No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	:)	:	128	:	•	•
Entrants,		No. Defective.	& 10	271	128	63	:	H
Entr		No. referred to General Hospital.	4	12	:	4		6 7
	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	:	187	691	:	ţ	→
		No. Defective.	305	254	692	4	63	KO .
1			:	:	:	:		:
America de principa de la compansa d		Defects.	Dirty Teeth	Dental Caries	Stomatitis	Tongue Tie	Oral Sepsis	Other Conditions
		• Z	-	2	က	4		9

N.B.— Cases not amenable to or not requiring treatment have been omitted in the treatment column.

NOSE AND THROAT TABLE.

1932-33.

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J	ctive o girls.	Total defections and	180	13	5958	35	51	1268	38		
.,		No. referred to General Hospital.	6	cy r	487	•	u • •	:		7	
	Girls.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	59	,	583		•	54	10	• ? 9	
Regulars.		No. Defective.	÷		1070	+	:	54	16	H	
Reg		No, referred to General Hospital.			140	•	G.		:	•	
	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	57	5) 5	1880	14	:	689	:	:	
		No. Defective.	57		2020	14	930	689	12	:	
	Girls.	No. referred to General Hospital.		×	24.2	:	:	:	:	:	
		No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	66	*	option OCO	•	•	4.3		:	
ints.		No. Defective.	68	, «	1035	:	•	49	63	•	
Entrants.		No. referred to General Hospital.		: :	66	•	12	?	—	:	
	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	r.c	3	1684	က	:	476	:	:	
		No. Defective.	r. c.	:	1783	ବର	12	476	œ	:	
				: :	:	•	:	glands.	l Uvula	:	
		Defects.		Nasal Polypus	Enlarged Tonsils	Granular Pharyux	Adenoids	Enlarged Cervical glands.	Bifid & Elongated Uvula	Other Conditions	
4.5			-	- 63				9		<u> </u>	

N-B.- Cases not amenable to or not requiring treatment have been omitted in the treatment column.

EYE-TABLE,

1932-38

- Annual Company		Total defectors and	205 245 80 80 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83
		No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital.	69 9 8 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
A STORY OF THE STO	Girls.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	91 : 1 : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :
Regulars.		No. Defective.	81 88 1 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Regi		No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital.	1 2 1 1 1 1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2
Activities (15 per 17) and the contraction of the c	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	99:::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
		No. Defective.	67 30 37 37 130
Section Americans (Property Colors)	Girls.	No, referred to Ophthalmic Hospital,	014800401 :014 :H ::CH
		No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	20 20 12 12 12 13
ants.		No. Defective.	88 88 17 17 18 88 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Entrants.		No. referred to Ophthalmic Hospital.	20 20
	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	83 43 43
		No. Defective.	25 25
	,		
		Defects.	onjunctivitis lepharitis ranular lids orneal opacity orneal ulcer taphyloma acryocystitis ataract erosis tye quint eratitis tosis tler conditions efective Vision
***************************************		o _N	Conjun Blepha Granul Cornea Corner Co
3		A	

N. B.—Cases not amenable to or not requiring treatment have been omitted in treatment column.

19-14

INFECTIOUS DISEASES TABLE,

1932-33,

	£	defective of boy and girls.	2,417 186 186 61. 61. 61. 7. 186 186 187 187 187
		No. referred to General Hospital.	*9
	Girls.	No. Sent to Corporation dispensaries.	371 16 17 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
ars.		No. defective.	17.60
Regulars.		No. referred to General Hospital,	1,402
	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	961 88 30 2 4 19 17 1
		No. defective.	961 890 100 30 24 41 119
		No. reterred to General Hospital.	***************************************
	Girls.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
ts.		No. defective.	2882 4 6
Entrants.		No reterred to General Hospital.	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
	Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	797 858 118 11 41 83.
	-	No. defective.	72.04
	1		
	Vi	Defects.	us diseases:— Cough Syphilis
	£	Def	Skin:— Scabies Eczema Leprosy Ringworm Lichen Dermatitis Pruritis Proriasis Impetigo Other infectious discases:- Malaria Hookworm Whooping Cough Influenza Mumps Congenital Syphilis Chicken-pox
		No.	190450500 HV04505

* Cases advised treatment at the skin section of Government Royapuram and General Hospitals and Corporation Dispensary Vyasarpady. † Advised Xray treatment.

N.B.—Cases not amenable to or not requiring treatment have been omitted in the treatment column.

OTHER DISEASES TABLE.

1932-33.

-	S VO		ritoətəb latoT ig bns	1,090 801 174 174 175 125 126 603 77 77 86 86 86 87 87
			No. referred to General Hospital.	
		Ģirls.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	24.1 28. ::: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::
	ılars.		No. Defective.	288 112221 421 1144
-	Regulars.		No. referred to General Hospital.	
		Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	305 479 38 41 45
			No. Defective.	
			No. referred to General Hospital.	
		. Girls.	No. sent to, Corporation dispensaries.	162 36 23 20 11
	ınts.		No. Defective.	162 36 20 20 20 133
	Entrants.		No. referred to General Hospital.	
		Boys.	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries.	382 246 27 46
			No. Defective.	382 246 118 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 : 13 :
				rs, etc s ands hes
		Defects.		Worms Wounds, cuts, ulcers, etc. Undescended Testis Phimosis Enlarged Groin glands Pyrexia Boils and abscesses Keloids Warts Lipoma Obesity Alopecia Scars Beri-beri Other Conditions
				Worms Wounds, Undescer Phimosis Enlarged Pyrexia Boils and Keloids Warts Leucoder Lipoma Obesity Alopecia Scars Beri-beri Other Co
			ÖZ	126450F360166459

N.B.—Cases not appenable to or not requiring treatment have been omitted in the treatment column.

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Statement showing the details of defects found on Medical Inspection of Schools 1932-33.

	,			No. D	efective	e.	(Total defeat
No.	System or Organs.	Details.	Ent	rants.	Regi	ılars.	Total defective of boys and girls.
ļ			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	
1	Ear	1. Otorrhoea	86	59	147	88	380
		2. Otitis3. Other ear diseases	4	13	$12 \\ 5$	27	56 6
3	C1	4. Defective hearing	5	4.	6	7	22
2	Speech,	 Stammering Lisping 	$\frac{19}{2}$	3	4 t	6	69
		3. Incoherent	1		• • • •		1
3	Heart and	4. Dumb 1. Heart Disease (a) Organic	11	1 4	18	$\frac{2}{9}$	$\frac{3}{42}$
J	circulation.	1. Heart Disease (a) Organic (b) Functional		1	4.6	2	76
		2. Anaemia	39	13	44	10	106
4	Lungs.	3. Other conditions1. Bronchitis (acute and chronic)	251	150	270	164	835
		2. Other non-tuberculous diseases	7	5	14	6	32
5	Tuberculosis.	(Asthma, etc.) 1. Pulmonary (a) Definite		3	1	3	7
3	Tubercurosis.	(b) Suspected	2	4	14	9	29
		2. Non-Pulmonary (a) Glands		5	•••	5	10
		(b) Spine (c) Hip	1			•••	•••
		(d) Bones&Joints			• • •		•••
		(e) Skin (f) Other Forms			••	•••	***
6	Abdominal	1. Enlarged Spleen	29	9	52	6	96
	Organs.	2. " Liver …	3	2	•••	$\frac{1}{2}$	6 2
		3. " Spleen and Liver … 4. Hydrocele (a) Vaginal …	10		4!		59
		(b) Cord	9	•••	•••	•••	2
		(c) Infantile 5. Hernia (a) Inguinal	4.4	•••	40	•••	54
		5. Hernia (a) Inguinal (b) Umbilical	7.0	1	12	2	25
		(c) Femoral	9	14	9	1.6	42
		6. Stomach conditions	5	7	15	7	34
		8. Other conditions	13	•••	17		30
7	Bones and	9. Generative disorders in girls 1. Bones (a) Fractures	1		9	2	2 9
ľ	Joints.	(b) Caries		•••		•••	
		(c) Deformities (d) Diseases	4	3	•••	2.	5
		2. Joints (a) Dislocations & sprains	1		1	2	6
		(b) Diseases		3	8	3	6 14
		(c) Deformities 3. Rickets (a) General		•••	1		1
		(b) Deformed Chest	217	14	264	14	509
8	6	1. Organic disease (Palsies etc.) 2. Functional disorders	K	2	8 3	1	10
9	System. Psychic	3. Other conditions	1 1	•••	1		2
	System.	1. Mentally defective · · ·	5	•••	4	3	12
10	Deformities.	General Deformity— (a) Spinal Deformity	. 8	1	6		15
		(b) Talipes	11	2	3 15	1	$\begin{array}{c c} & 10 \\ 27 \end{array}$
		(c) Shortened Limbs (d) Congential dislocation hip		••••		•••	•••
	e 4 a	(e) Ankylosis, joints	1	•••	1	1	3
	i .	(f) Amputated Limbs (g) Genu Varum & Valgum	2	2	1.	•••	2 2
		(h) Supernumerary fingers	<u> </u>	2	6	2	11
	!	(i) Flat foot	$\frac{2}{2}$		3	3	8
	a sur-sept. A suppose the september the september that the september t	(J)-Syndactily k) Dwarf	12	•••	1		1
		(1) Other conditions	1 1) 2	4	6	13
-	H29						

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Statement of Following-up work done showing the results of Medical advice, 1932-1933.

		, ,	3				
			Operations	No. of	No. of	No. of	
N.T	TY - North	Diseases.	performed after	cases		cases where treatment	Remarks
No.	Headings.	Discases.	medical	cured after	proved after	was	Keniarks
			advice.	treatment	treatment.	continued.	
						1	
1	• * •	Malnutrition	•••	546	1144	1105	*Cleaned by a
							dentist.
2	Teeth & Mouth.	Dirty teeth	12*	166†	76	86	†Cleaned or
		0 : 1 11	7.04		A =	101	washed daily.
		Caries teeth	72‡	•••	45	171	‡Extracted or fallen out.
1		Stomatitis		775	177	279	lanen out.
		Toughe Tie	1	•••			
		Gumboil	1	•••	•••	•••	
	0.70			5 -			
3	Nose & Throat.		•••	75	11	2	
		Rhinitis. Enlarged Tonsils	82	976	1418	1232	
		Enlarged Cervical	1	30	28	13	
		Glands.					
		Granular Pharynx		3	•••	•••	
4	Eye Diseases	Conjunctivitis	•••	110	19	2	
		Xerosis	•••	6	23	41	
		Stye Dacryo-cystitis		27	1	***	
		Granular lids		18	24	81	
		Corneal ulcer	•••		•••	7	
		Blepharitis		6	1	2	
		Cataract	•••	•••	•••		
		Corneal opacity	•••	•••	•••	21	
5	Vision	Corrected vision by	15		•••		
	V131011	wearing glass.		•••	•		
		Took Cod Liver Oil.		45	3	•••	'
c		04:4:				10	
6	Ear Diseases	Otombooo	••	29	$\frac{4}{50}$	$\begin{array}{c c} & 12 \\ 82 \end{array}$	
		Otorrioea	•••	109	30	02	
7	Circulatory Sys-	Anaemia		16	19	8	
	tem.	Functional disease		8	5	9	
		of the heart.					
		Organic disease of	•••	•••	8	1	
		the heart. Other conditions	Ĭ	1			
-8	Tuberculosis		,	1	•••	••	
	, agoromosio ; ;	(a) Suspicious			9	20	
		(b) Definite	•••	•••	3	4	
		Glands	•••	***	4	6	
9	Respiratory	Bronchitis		490	69	47	
•	System.	Bronchial Asthma.		1	12	7	
		Broncho-Pneumonia		î			1
10		Enlarged Spleen		43	27	26	
	Organs.	" Liver … Diarrhoea		$\frac{4}{2}$		2	
		Dysentery		9	1		
		Dyspepsia	1	19	•••	•••	
	-	Intestinal colic		5	2	•••	1
		Inguinal Hernia	2	•••		•••	
		Hydrocede Dysmenorrhoea	1	•••	***	•••	
		Piles		1	•••		
					•••		
		•					1
		1		4			

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Statement of following-up work done showing the results of medical advice 1932-1933.—contd.

		The state of the s	Operations	No. of	No. of	No. of	
-%T.0	Headings	Diana	performed	cases.	cases	cases where	
No.	Headings.	Diseases.	alter	cured after	improved	treatment	Remarks.
			medical advice.	treatment.	after	was continued.	
			advice.	1		i Continuod.	1
		.					
11	Bones & Joints.	Fractures	3*	•••	•••	•••	* Set right at
		Rickety Chest		21	116	174	hospitals.
		Synovitis	•••	î	1		
		Kheumatism	• 2 •	2	1	•••	
10	Tufantinan and	Contra		7.025		20	
12	i i	Scabies	•••	1085	158	89	tOne had V
	Contagious Diseases.	Eczenia	•••	104	29†	16	†One had X- Ray treat-
	Discuses.						ment.
		Leprosy	•••	1	30	60	29 were in-
							different.
		Ringworm	•••	75	22	34	
		Lichen Pruritis	***	37	11	2	
		Tietioneia	•••	1	•••	•••	
		Malaria	•••	21	•••	14	
		Hookworm	•••	10	•••	•••	
		Whooping Cough,	• • •	2	•••	•••	
		Mumps	•••	6	•••	•••	
	ì	Influenza	•••	6	•••	•••	
		Chicken-pox	•••	1	•••	•••	
13	Nervous and	Palsies			•••	4	
	Psychic sys-	Incontinence of		€ 4. ●	2		
	tems.	urine.		1			
		Epilepsy	• •	•••	. 1	•••	
14	Other diseases.	Worms	•••	863	•••		
,	Other discussion	Wounds, cuts, etc		501	3	27	
		Boils and abscesses.	•••	50		•••	
		Pyrexia	1	94	•••	•••	1
		Phimosis Leucodermic pat-	1	•••	1	•••	
		ches.	•••	•••	1	•••	
	1	Burns	•••	2			
	1	Urethritis	1	1		•••	
		Sinus Axillae	•••	1	1		
		Cracked foot		4		12	
		Beri-beri		•••	1	•	
		Prolapse ani Enlarged groin		3	*	•••	
		glands.					
		Other conditions	•••	5	2	1	
				1			
-							

Table 1.—Showing the Monthly Average Lake Level and Rainfall at Red Hills Lake in 1932.

Months.		Lake Level expressed in feet.	Rainfall expressed in inches.	Remarks.
January	•••	65.55	Nil	Total Rainfall in 1931 = 56·12"
February	•••	65.28	Nil	Total Rainfall in 1932 = 39.06"
March	• • •	64.05	Nil	
April	•••	62.74	Nil	
May	• • •	62.57	2.95	•
June	•••	61.00	1.07	
July	•••	59.53	0.34	
August	• • •	58.39	2.22	
September	• • •	57.95	4.22	
October	•••	57.65	14.06	
November	• • •	$62 \cdot 12$	12.37	
December		65.10	1.83	
Average	•••	61.83	3.26	

Table II-Showing the Bacteriological Results for 1932.

	Remarks.	14		1						-						
Distribu syster	Total colonies per c.c. on n.agar at 37°C.	13	520	520	610	:	580	550	092	750	•	:	029	200	629	
	L. F. in †60c.c. & upwards. %	12	0.0	20.0	0.0	:	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	:	:	0.0	0.0	5.9	
ered water Central con- & Test Tap.	Total colonies per c.c. on n.agar at 37°C.	11	570	620	560	520	650	650	610	160	•	:	200	340	578	
Filtered water from Central co duit & Test Ta	L. F. in †60c. c. & upwards.	10	11.8	2.2	18.0	4.0	9.1	14.3	2.9	0.0	•	:	57.1	75.0	20.4	
s from	Total colonies per c.c. on n agar at 37°C.	6	510	260	830	630	620	580	650	650	:	:	440	570	604	rs.
Filtrates from Beds.	L. F. in †60 c.c.& upwards.	~	28.0	40.4	4.0	15.5	9.6	18.0	0.9	8.9	:	:	52.3	21.8	20.5	tose fermente
nated ater.	Total colonies per c.c. on n.agar at 37°C.	-	240	240	230	230	250	250	360	400	:	:	230	:	270	Tr. F Stands for Lactose fermenters.
Chlorinated Raw water.	L. F. in †60c.c.& upwards.	9	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.06	100.0	100.0	8-11	78.0	:	:	100.0	:	94.0	†L, FS
pauk end of W. conduit.	Total colonies per c.c. on n.agar at 37°C.	ເດ	950	1,160	800	066	940	920	940	1,170	:	:	800	1,000	196	
Kilpauk end of R. W. conduit.	L. F. in 5 c.c. and upwards.	4	83.3	42.9	8-11	0.0	80.0	100.0	9.99	40.0	:	:	100.0	71.4	66.2	
s Lake.	Total colonies per c.c. on n.agar at 37°C.	က	1,200	1,570	830	:	:	840	1,850	830	:	:	:	1,350	1,210	
Red Hills Lake.	L.F.†in 5c.c. and upwards.	. 2	9.99	33.3	9.99	:	:	100.0	9.99	100.0	:	:	:	33.3	9.99	
H 1932	Months.	1	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September.	October	November.	December.	Average	

	uc	Oxygen spsorbed.	18	0.080 0.094 0.080 0.080 0.097 0.094 0.095 0.095 0.095
	Distribution system.	Albuminoid .nagoniN	17	0.010 0.016 0.016 0.023 0.032 0.033 0.023
	Ω	Ammoniacal Nitrogen.	16	0.001 0.002 0.002 0.016 0.016 0.001 Trace 0.001
oō).	r from iduit ap.	Oxygen absorbed.	15	0.082 0.083 0.093 0.114 0.117 0.112 0.1131 0.076 0.065
parts per 100,000).	Itered water fr Central conduit & Test Tap.	AlbumimudlA .nsgoniu	14	0.012 0.016 0.016 0.018 0.023 0.032 0.032 0.030 0.030
parts pe	Filtered Centr	IsosinonmA-	13	0.008 0.012 0.009 0.011 0.015 0.014 0.013 0.013 0.001 Trace
ii.	from	Oxygen absorbed.	12	0.073 0.105 0.134 0.152 0.148 0.174 0.174 0.174 0.175 0.149 0.080 0.080 0.0135
932—(expressed	Filtrates f Beds.	Albuminoid Nitrogen.	11	0.012 0.013 0.017 0.017 0.019 0.022 0.036 0.036 0.028 0.028 0.028
1932—(E	Ammoniacal Nitrogen.	10	0.010 0.013 0.015 0.015 0.013 0.014 0.016 0.016 0.016 0.001 Trace
ilts for	ted er.	Oxygen absorbed.	6	0.106 0.119 0.122 0.135 0.150 0.146 0.146 0.163 0.163 0.132
al Resu	Chlorinated Raw-water.	Albuminoid.	8	0.017 0.025 0.025 0.025 0.035 0.036 0.036 0.036 0.036
Chemic	BC :	Ammoniacal .negoni	2	7 race 0.001 0.002 0.002 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001 0.001
Table III.—Showing the Chemical Results for	end of Conduit.	Oxygen absorbed.	9	0.120 0.133 0.138 0.135 0.135 0.168 0.168 0.157 0.156 0.113 0.092
_Šhowi	Kilpauk en R. W. Con	Albuminoid .n-gen.	٠,5	0.020 0.023 0.023 0.029 0.039 0.043 0.053 0.035 0.035 0.035
le III	Kilp R.	Ammoniacal Vitrogen.	4	0.005 0.010 0.001 C.001 Trace 0.002 Trace Trace Trace Trace 0.010
Tab	Lake.	Oxygen absorbed.	က	0.126 0.144 0.138 0.143 0.150 0.150 0.131 0.138
<i>(</i>)	Hills	bionimudlA .nəgoriiN		0.033 0.028 0.028 0.022 0.045 0.038 0.038 0.034
	. Red	Ammoniacal Nitrogen.	1	Trace 0.001 0.001 0.005 Trace Trace 0.001 0.005
	1932	Months.	Columns.	January T February T March April May June July August October December. December.

Table IV—Showing Applied Dose of Chlorine for Raw and Filtered water.

1932.	Applied dose parts per million.	Remarks.						
January February March April May June July August September October November	1 0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·0 1·	1st to 4th September. 5th to 8th September. 9th to 30th September. 1st to 5th October. 6th October. 7th October. 8th to 31st October. 5th December. 6th December. 7th to 31st December. From 5-12-1932 onwards filtered water was chlorinated.						

Table V-Showing the length of Filters at work during 1932.

Bed No.	Total No. of runs during the year.	Total No. of days.	* Average No. of days per run.	Remarks.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 Average	10 6 7 3 7 6 8 6 7 6 5 5 7 8 4 2 4 life of a filter	252 244 233 162 246 259 240 211 254 267 289 192 234 238 153 135 181	25 40 33 54 25 43 30 35 36 44 58 38 38 33 30 46 68 45	Flow includes the number of days on which the beds ran at 12", 8", 6" and 4".

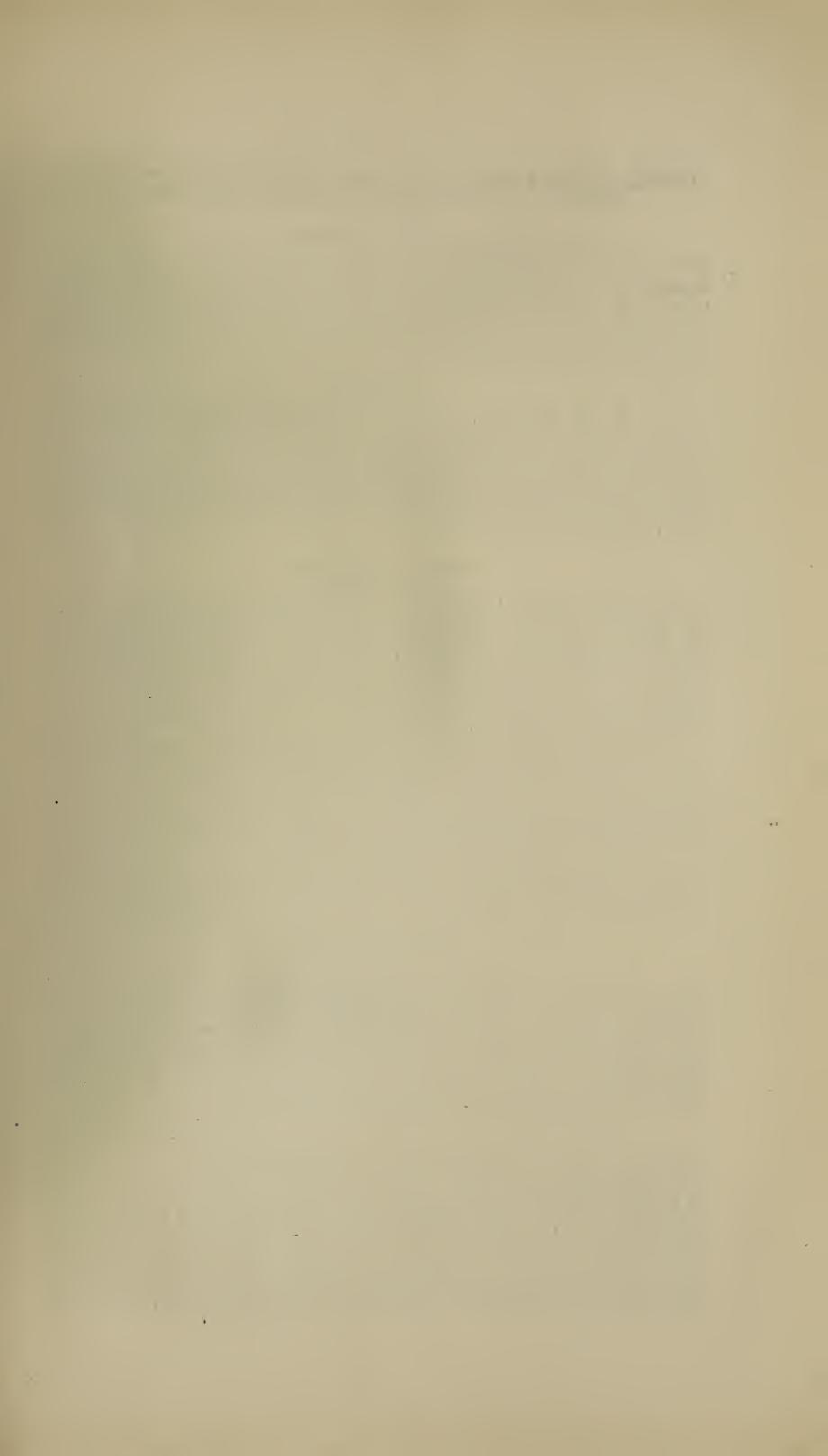
^{*} Average worked out to the nearest integer.

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Table VI—Showing the quantity of water filtered during 1932.

	Quant	ity of water filter	Total quan- tity filtered			
Bed No.	4" Vertical and below per hour.	6" Vertical per hour.	8" Vertical per hour.	12" Ver- tical per hour.	in millions gallons.	Remarks.
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17	37.00 68.00 35.00 48.50 66.00 51.00 37.50 56.00 79.00 50.00 24.00 10.50 94.00 39.30 13.33 21.33	89.00 86.25 63.00 51.00 58.50 82.50 75.00 114.00 84.00 87.00 49.50 100.50 68.60 51.00 56.00 52.00 45.00	$\begin{array}{c} 147.00 \\ 125.00 \\ 158.00 \\ 158.00 \\ 150.00 \\ 225.00 \\ 132.00 \\ 132.00 \\ 160.00 \\ 190.00 \\ 293.00 \\ 202.00 \\ 154.50 \\ 154.00 \\ 309.30 \\ 262.66 \\ 366.66 \end{array}$	285·00 168·00 231·00 198·00 120·00 259·50 189·00 105·00 177·00 126·00 99·00 36·00	558.00 447.25 487.00 257.50 472.50 478.50 504.00 328.00 488.00 461.00 569.50 326.50 359.60 398.00 440.60 327.99 452.99	

Average quantity of water filtered per day-20.1 million gallons.

The state of the s



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE CHILD WELFARE SCHEME, CORPORATION OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR 1932.

The record of work of the Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras, during the year 1932 will testify to the fact that there has been steady progress in the various activities of the scheme. This steady growth is chiefly reflected in the increasing number of expectant mothers who attend the Centres in the Ante Natal clinics for advice and treatment and the decline in the infantile mortality rate which is 131-3 per mille as against 139-5 of the preceding year. This is lowest on record.

PERSONNEL.

Mrs. D. Devanesen, permanent Lady Superintendent, was continuously on leave from 23rd June 1932 till the end of the year and Mrs. H. V. Kamalammal, Lady Doctor, Triplicane Centre, acted in this vacancy. Miss C. M. Leelavathy, Sub-Assistant Surgeon, was posted to do duty at the Triplicane Centre in place of the latter. Miss Cooksley, Lady Doctor, Nungambakam Centre took six months' leave on loss of pay from 16th September 1932, and Mrs. H. Mathews acted in this vacancy.

WORK OF THE STAFF.

There were 12 Lady Doctors, 82 Mid-wives and 31 Health Visitors attached to the Scheme. During the year under review 15,108 cases of labour, i.e., 42.06 per cent, of the total number of births in the City came under the care of the Chid Welfare Scheme as against 13,514 (40.6 per cent.) in the previous year. Of these, 11,777 cases were actually conducted by the mid-wives of the Scheme, 1978 after barber women had conducted the labour and 1353 were sent to various hospitals. Of the 15,108 cases, 2802 were Mohammedans and 12,306 were Non-Mohammedans (vide statement 1).

The total number of visits paid by Lady Doctors was 16,130 as against 15,766 in 1931 (vide statement VII). The Lady Doctors treated 5263 morbid cases (puerperal) as against 4124 of the previous year vide statement III). The number of women and children treated at the out patient clinics was 2,49,583 as against 2,37,285 of the previous year. The average daily attendance was 687.4

as against 684.3 in the preceding year (vide statement V).

The total number of visits paid by Health Visitors was 1,70,530 as against 1,48,160 in the previous year. The total number of visits paid by midwives was 1,97,711 as against 1,78,544 of the previous year (vide statement VII).

ANTE-NATAL WORK.

The most outstanding feature of the Scheme is the Ante-natal Work. The total number of prematernity cases registered by Health Visitors was 13,476 as against 13,315 in 1931. Of these, 11,510 expectant mothers actually attended the Centres for ante natal advice and treatment as against 9442 in the previous year (vide statement II). The increase in the number of expectant mothers shows the appreciation of the ante natal work done by the Child Welfare Scheme. The Lady Doctors pay special attention to the Ante-natal

cases and treat them according to the nature of each case.

In this connection it is pointed out that the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Council to report on the working of the Child Welfare Scheme met on ten occasions and discussed the working of the Scheme. The Committee inspected the Child Welfare Centre at Choolai and went into the question of records, equipment and the dispensary maintained therein. After careful consideration of the present Maternity and Child Welfare work the Committee decided that the dispensary should be separated from the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre and that the activities of the Centre should be grouped under three main headings viz., 1. Ante-natal, 2. Maternity, and 3. Child Welfare. A brief account of the Ad Hoc Committee's report on the Ante-natal work, Maternity service, Booked case and Abortion is narrated below.

ANTE-NATAL WORK,

So far as the ante-natal advice at the ante natal clinics is concerned, any pregnant mother may avail herself of the facilities of the Corporation clinics irrespective of the earning capacity.

MATERNITY SERVICE.

So far as the Maternity Service of the Corporation is concerned, the Committee felt that there was a necessity to restrict its scope. They recommended that such maternity service should be free only to those who are indigent or whose income is Rs. 50 or less per month. There should be no maternity service by the Corporation for those whose income is above Rs. 50. In case it is brought to the notice of the Corporation that a person whose income is more than Rs. 50 is found to have utilised the Corporation Maternity Service, the Corporation should recover from such a person a sum not less than Rs. 50.

In another direction also, the Committee strongly telt that there should be a change. Preference should be given in attending on maternity cases to those who are already bocked on the registers of the ante natal clinic of the Corporation Centre. Eventually it should be the aim of the Maternity Service of the Corporation of Madras to attend at the time of delivery only to those cases that have been booked in the registers of the Ante-natal Clinic of the Child

Welfare Centre.

A BOOKED CASE.

A booked case is one which is on the rolls of an Ante-natal Clinic for at least a month before the date of confinement and which has periodically attended the Clinic and had the necessary examination conducted therein and which

comes within the scope of the Corporation Maternity Service Scheme."

Some of the recommendations of the Committee which do not affect the mnances such as Ante-natal Clinic, Ante-natal Work.....to whom intended, Maternity service.....to whom intended, Booked cases, Abortion cases, Mothers class, Infant clinics, Conduct of operative delivery and Duties of Midwife, Health Visitor and Lady Doctor have been given effect to in 1933.

ABORTION.

The total number of abortions treated during the year was 251 as against 274 in the previous year. Of these, 114 were conducted by the staff, 8 were taken after barber women had conducted labour and 129 difficult cases were sent to Hospitals (vide statement VI).

In this connection it should be pointed out that the Ad Hoc Committee felt that the Child Weltare staff should not undertake to conduct any case of abortion i.e., confinements which take place within 20 weeks of pregnancy, but

should advise such a case as to the best possible course to adopt.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Out of a total of 15,108 labour cases which came under the observation of the scheme, there were 62 cases of Maternal mortality of which 36 occurred among complicated cases sent to hospitals, 12 cases were handed over to private doctors, 2 cases went to Vydians and 3 under barber women. This leaves only 9 which actually took place under the care of the scheme (vide statement IV A to C). The Maternal Mortality rate was .41 as against .61 of the previous year.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Out of 13514 labour cases which came under the observation of the Child Welfare Scheme in 1931, 7 were twins making a total of 13521 babies actually born during the said year. Of these 505 were still births and 13016 were live births which were kept under the observation of the Child Welfare Scheme during their first year of life, i.e., during 1932. Out of these live births, 1776 died. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 131.3 per mille as against 134.9 of the previous year. This is the lowest on record (vide statement VIII). The majority of deaths was among babies born and died within 10 days on account of their low vitality at birth, i.e., 329. 362 babies died of intestinal dis-orders, 309 of fever, 271 of respiratory diseases and 144 of convulsion.

AMBULANCE CAR.

The total number of calls answered by the car was 524 as against 581 of the previous year. This decrease is due to the fact that the car was under repair for some time.

MILK SUPPLY.

626 babies received free milk as against 805 babies of the previous year. The fall in number was due to compulsory centre feeding which was carried on satisfactorily in all the Centres (vide statement X).

BATH.

During the year 1,09,486 babies were given warm bath as against 1,37,394 of the previous year. The decrease in number was due to restricting baths to children of pre-school age, *i.e.*, up to 5 years (vide statement XI).

HEALTH PROPAGANDA.

598 lectures were delivered at the various Child Welfare Centres. Of these 286 lectures were delivered with the aid of Magic lantern, 9 lectures with Cinema films and 303 were out-door lectures. The total attendance was 56,637 as against 28,507 of the previous year (vide statement XII).

CONCLUSION.

It is deemed expedient to draw the attention of the council to the fact that the work in George Town Centre is now being carried on under great tension. The working area of this Centre extends over 7 Municipal divisions viz., 8, and 10 to 15 divisions. The total number of births during 1932 in all those divisions was 3629 of which 2009 came under the care of the staff of the said Centre. The amount of work at the Centre is disproportionately heavy and more than enough for the present staff to cope with conscientiously. It is therefore proposed that an additional Centre be opened at Park Town. If this proposal is given effect to, the existing congestion of work will disappear and the Maternity and Child Welfare Work will be distributed more evenly in all the divisions concerned.

A good work has been begun and has been continued by the Scheme. It is earnestly hoped that the coming year will not only witness the removal of several of the defects pointed out in the present organisation of the scheme by the Ad Hoc Committee appointed by the Council, but also the attainment of greater success than achieved in the past.

H. V. KAMALAMMAL,
Ag. Lady Superintendent,
Child Welfare Scheme, Corporation of Madras.

Showing the cases of labour which came under the observation of the staff of the Child Welfare Scheme from STATEMENT 1.

January to December 1932 with comparative statements for the years 1918; 1928 to 1932.

	Remarks.										,								
Caste.	Non-Maho- madan.	737	1,213	1,144	1,956	574	1,233	806	1,153	823	019	747	1,138	12,306	11,437	10,573	9,546	8,926	0
Ca	Maho- madan.	981	259	35	53	43	239	263	134	892	1,319		55	2,80?	2,077	2,0,27	1,862	1,967	:
Total	Cases.	1,718	1,472	621,1	2,009	219	1,472	1,171	1,297	1,191	989	800	1,193	15,108	13,514	12,600	11,416	10,893	681
•	Taken to Hospitals.	41	148	69	166	43	284	104	183	118	65	55	11	. 1,353	1,244	1,129	1,027	1,136	54
How Conducted	Taken over after Barber Women conducted labour.	156	245	112	200	210	93	127	140	127	195	228	145	1,978	1,821	1,738	1,796	1,541	7.7
	By Nurses Taken o of the cond C. W. S.	1,521	1,079	866	1,643	364	1,095	0+6	974	946	729	517	971	11,777	10,449	9,733	8,585	8,216	550
	Period. Centres.	From 1st January to 31st December 1932 Triplicane	Washermanpet	Purasawalkam	George Town	Nungambakam	Mirsaibpet	Muthialpet	Royapuram	Perambur	Egmore	Royap ettah	Choolai	Total for 1932	1661	1930	1929	1928	1918
	H-8	,																	

STATE

Prematernity cases registered and diseases and:

Serial No.	Centres.	Constipation.	Anaemia.	Malaria,	Albuminaria.	Worms.	Bronchitis.	Dysentery.	Influenza.	Diarrhoea.	Retention of Urine.	Torpid Liver.	Oedema & swelling.	Fever.	Skin affections.	Syphilis.	T. P.	V. D. H.	Rheumatism.	Otorrhoea.	Jaundice.	A. P. H.	nia.	General Anasarca.	{ Asthma.
1	Triplicane	591	156	25	110	12	85	11	2 5	27	21		15	26	22				5	5				4	
2	Washermanpet.	197																15	10			2	3	3	1.
3	Purasawalkam.	267											74						41						ali.
4	George Town	680		206				121	22		•••			111		0 * *					Į				25:
5	Nungambakam.	160							16			• • •	11						1				1		1
6	Mirsaibpet	516					18		17		•••		3	6				7			•••	2	• • • •		
7		117				290														3			2		6;
									8	18			6	9					1	1			• • • 4	1	3
8	Royapuram	729				j		1		-)						٤,						
9	Perambur	317			131	12		1	1	17		• • •	15			•••	}		• 5 •			•••	2		6
10	Egmore	208	98	28	39	€0	30	20	18	25	12	• • •	15	21	25	3	•••	2	7	30	• • •	3	8 1	.5	7
11	Royapet	103	26	12	23	1	42	12	2	12	1	• • •	9	15	6	• • •	• • •	ᅾ	• • •	4	• • •	•••	•••	4	2:
12	Choolai	536	10	1	72		83	35	5	18	•••	3	•••	50	•••	•••	• • •	2	22	9	• • •	• • •		1	2
																		*,000,000			-			_ _	-
	Total	4,421	1,035	487	855	544	628	388	234	232	109	22	225	330	102	5	4	53	87	69	53	14	1.4 6	45	3

Total for 1932--

^{1931—}

¹⁹³⁰⁻⁻

¹⁹²⁹⁻⁻1928--

MENT II.

ailments of Pregnancy treated at the Centres in 1932.

Breast Abscess.	Gastritis.	Conjunctivitis.	Flatulence.	Hysteria.	Enteritis.	Stranguary.	Morning Sickness.	Gonorrhoea.	is.	9.	Threatened Abortion.	Bleeding.	Eclampsia.	Dyspepsia.	Scanty Urine.	Cough.	Abdominal pain.	Nephritis.	Neurities.	Indigestion.	Adenites.	Debility.	Mastitis.	Tuburculosis.	Enlarged spleen.	Other diseases.	Total.		Total of Prematernity cases registered.
2.	• •	9	•••		2	• • •	9	2	46	• • •	• • •	• • •	• •	16	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	4 7 6	• • •	٠		• • •	• • •	1,226		1,390
2	4	5	31	1	2	2	6	7	20	cho	• • 1	6	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	,		•••	•••	• • •				517		517
1	3	• • •	36		• • •		53	• • •	68	• • •	• • •	•••	2		• • •		• • •	•••	•••	• • •		•••			•••	•••	1,201		1,413
•••	25	• • •				• • •	57	• • •	91		• • •	•••		•••	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	۵.۰	b 9 1					• • •		2,088		2,187
•••	• • •	• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••	• • •	9	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	•••			• • •		10.	• • •		• • •			• • •	455		565
3	2	• • •	•••			• • •	6	2	1 3		8	3-41	3	7€	34	. , ,	1	1	5	1						•••	847		847
•••	• • •		76)		15	1	2	116		• • •		3		10	• • •	• • •	•••	2	11	2	49	3	12	2	16	1,069		1,745
2	13		4	!		4	2		1		30	4		• • •	•••		•••		•••								1,061		1,061
10	3	i	1 18			5		7						9	20) 1 7											887		818
6		1)	1		i	 8	3		5	1	. 9.		• • •	•••												720		702
3	<u>1</u>				1	1			11	1	ţ	64			3	3								• [• •	.)		342	2	342
1	1					0 12		1	Į.	9				100						1						.	1,09	7	1,889
	41,41		-								-				-	_	_			-	-			_				-	
29	58	3 25	15	7	3	7 39	15	2 20	46	0 1	448	3 12	6	211	159	2		1		7 1 2	2 2	2 4	9	3 1 2	2 :	2 16	11,51	0	13,476

^{13,476.}

^{13,315.}

^{11,292.}

^{19,535.}

^{10,915.}

STATE Maternal Morbidity

	<u></u>																							
Serial No.	Centres.			Anaemia.	Albuminuria.	Malaria.	V. D. H.	Bronchitis.	Dysentery.	Influenza,	i			Retained Placenta.	Eclampsia.	T. P.	Ulcerated Vagina.	Retention of Urine.	Syphilis.	Asthma.	Diarrhoea,	Jaundice.	Indigestion.	Gastritis,
-	Tuinliaana			220		14	13	35	16	22		10		21	2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 & 2 \end{vmatrix}$	2			1	1.3			
1	Triplicane		•••	300	114	14	13	33	10					•).							1.0	•••	•••	• •
2	Washermanpet		•••	234	8	30	15	26	14	.7	2	3	4	4	4	$2 \mid 2$	2 3	1	3	2	13	21	7	4
3	Purasawalkam			46	36	31	16	39	28	34	,	12	1	3	1	1 1	11	19	7		28	12	20	6
4	George Town			223	51	89	7	21	18		3	• • •		2 1	2	1 3	3 19	14	•••,	•••	19			
5	Nungambakam		4.0	32	17	10		17	8	8	•••		•••		••		١	•,••	• • •	. 5 •	1	•••		
6	Mirsaibpet		•	58	•••	2	2	13	8	•••	•••	1	1		1.		2		• • •		•••		•••	•••
7	Muthialpet		•••	41	53	30	1	11	5	3	•••		1	1	4.	[1]	L	4 0 0		3	8	2		•••
8	Royapuram		€. • •	49	1 9	6	1	13	10	1			2		2.		١		,		4		•••	••
9	Perambur		• • •	24	23	21	,	34	18	17	, • • 	6		2	3 1	11:	1 6	10	1	13	13	1	7	
10	Egmore			130	30	10		18	9	5			2	3	4	1	•	2		•••	•••			•••
11	Royapet			56	•••	22		34	10	2		2	. • `		•••	1	. 11	2	1	2	11		4.	•••
12	Choolai		•••	44	•••	5	3	4	2 ,	5		2			1	••	3	4	• • •	3	3		4	•••
					r. ————		-		-		-			_			_	-						
		Total.	•••	1237	351	270	58	265	146	104	5	36	11	36	34	9 4	6 50	52	11	24	113	36	38	(0

MENT III.
(Puerperal) 1932.

Constipation.	Worms.	Mastitis & Breast Abscess.	Sapraemia.	A. P. H.	P. P. H.	Skin disease.	Stomatitus.	Sepsis,	Neuritis and Sciatica.		Ulcerated Vulva.	Fever and Hyperpyrexia.	After pains.	Piles.	Rheumatism.	Chicken Pox.	G. Conjunctivitis.	Other diseases.	L. P.	Gen. Anasarca.	Hysteria.	Debility.	Total.
152		26	090	6	3	25	26	4	•••		44	43	31	• • •	£ • •	3	• • •	25	A • c	• • •	••,	• • •	953
54	8	10	•••	• 93	4	8	16	•••	2	444	• • •	29	27	6	3	1	3	12	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	591
77	28	26	8	9	11	12	15	5	•••	5	6	71	28	10		• • •	7	•••	•••	• • •	e • •	•••	679
121	7	3	•••	3	10	3	24	£00	•••	•••	• • •	•••	49		J • *	1	• • •	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	703
3	•••	•••	•••	600	4204	200	•••		•••	•••	• • •	***	35	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	RWB		• • •	• u =	•••	132
3	n am t.	6	ವ⊕ ಭ	•••	3	1	•••	1	1	•••	• • •	108	2	,	• • •		•••	31	35	1	• • •	• • •	280
7	8	3	3	2	••,	•••	94	***	• • :		12	• • •	34	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	59	• 0 =	• • •	1	77	474
1	•••	2	400	•••	4	2	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	9	2	• • •	2	1	• • •	1	••.	• • •	•••	>==	132
64	4	25	1.	8	14	13	17	10	ta @ Pr	4	8	б	28	2	4		٠	22	•••	• • •	A • ·	970	451
90	•••	•••	1	1	1	***	10	1	***	 1	1	•••	•••		• • •	•••	• • •	133	•••	•••	• • •	C • •	452
15	***	4		•••	•••	10	4	***	- 6	***	• • •	9	50¥	1	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••		949	207
14	•••	3	₹ 4 ●	•••	•••	2	4	9 9 11	•••	•••	• • •	70	32	2	2	1	•••	6.04				•••	209
601	55	108	13	29	50	76	210	21	9	9	71	345	268	21	11.	7	10	283	35	1	1	77	5,263

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132 STATEMENT IV.

A

Maternal mortality (Puerperal) among cases treated by Child Welfare Scheme for 1932.

Centres,	,		V. D. H.	Eclampsia.	Adherent Placenta.	Shock.	Causes un- known	Total.
Triplicane Washermaupet Purasawalkam George Town Nungambakkam Mirsaibpet Muthialpet Royapuram Perambur Egmore Royapet Choolai			1	1	1	1	 1 	2 2 2 2
	Total	•••	4	1	2	1	1	9

 \mathbf{B}

Deaths among cases brought to the notice of the Child Welfare Scheme in 1932 but not under our treatment.

		Triplicane.	Washermanpet.	Purasawalkam.	George Town.	Nungambakkam.	Mirsaibpet.	Muthialpet.	Royapuram.	Perambur.	Egmore.	Royapet.	Chulai	Total.
1.	In Hospital	3	5	3	3	2	4	3	4	3	1	4	1	36
2.	Under private Doctors	1	1	•••	1	•••	2	$oxed{2}$	240	•••	•••	•••	5	12
3.	Under Vydians' treatment	1	1	•••	£ • n	***	•••	1	•••	•	•••	•••	•••	2
4.	Under Barber Women	1	1	•••	• • •	•••	•••	***	1		1	•••	•••	3
	Total	4	8	3	4	2	6	6	5	3	$\left \frac{1}{2} \right $	4	6	53

STATEMENT IV—contd.

C

Showing the causes of death among cases brought to the notice of Child Welfare Scheme but not under our treatment in 1932.

Centres.		Eclampsia. Adherent Placenta		V. D. H.	Anaemia.	Tub. Enteritis.	Pneumonia.	General Anasarca.	Diarrheoa.	Fever.	Causes unknown.	Typhoid.	Retained placenta.	Placenta Previa.	Sepsis.	Pyrexia	Total.
Triplicane		$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$.		1								1	•••		• • •		4
Washermanpet	•••	1.		$\frac{1}{3}$]			1	1				1	• • •		8
Purasawalkam	•••			• • • •							3				•••	•••	3
George Town	•••	2.		. 1								1			•••	• • •	4
Nungambakam	•••		••••		1]	L					•••			• • •	2
Mirsaibpet	•••			l				2	2		•••			•••	•••	• • •	6
Muthialpet	•••	1	1	!	1	1.					• • •				1	1	6
Royapuram	• • •	1.		. 2							2			•••		• • •	5
Perambur	• • •		1	•				. 1					1	•••	ļ	•••	3
Egmore	• • •		1	. 1							• • •		••	•••		• • •	2
Royapettah	•••			.]				. 2	1				1			•••	4
-Choolai								2	į								6
Choolai	•••																
Total		7	4	1 18	3 2	1	1	5 3	3	1	5	2	2	1	1	1	53

A total of 62 deaths occurred among the 15,108 labour cases which came under the observation of the Child Welfare Scheme. Maternal Mortality rate for all deaths among cases brought to the notice of the Scheme is .41 per cent.

Maternal Mortality rates for the C. W. S. for:-

1928— ·52 per cent: 1929— ·49 per cent. 1930— ·49 per cent. 1931— ·61 per cent. 1932— ·41 per cent.

STATEMENT V.

		Remarks		
	A	Average Dail	78.0 46.5 52.2 100.5 17.5 67.0 73.8 46.0 56.0 56.0 587.4 684.3 599.53 520.19	18.0
		Pregnant wor treated at Centre.	1,226 1,201 2,083 455 847 1,061 887 729 342 1,097 1,097 1,1,510 9,251 8,463 7,104	116
ng 1932.		Total attenda for the yea	22, 22, 23, 21, 32, 33, 33, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34, 34	1,558
Centres during		Other causes.	1,115 3,517 1,951 7,403 1,864 3,810 4,000 1,810 2,409 1,030 1,030 1,227 2,683 33,617 26,801 18,273	335
		.simænA	1,734 69 785 1,284 294 3115 73 290 142 925 138 34 6,636 4,553 4,253 3,513	:
Weltare		Syphilis.	154 48 154 48 3 1 1 292 292 292 395	4
e Child	disease.	. rizeleM	325 314 853 1,434 359 37 447 797 364 604 194 5,441 6,026 4,845	:
ers at the	4	Ear and Eye	570 373 435 1,098 382 261 207 248 765 750 621 750 6,006 5,406 3,980	H
d Mothers	Natu	.eznənfinl	861 688 896 133 482 434 476 238 557 770 273 91 5,907 5,191 3,634 1,808	4
Children and		Skin affection.	788 636 509 1,399 595 571 522 730 742 968 699 457 7,672 6,196 4,200	55
of Child		Alimentary.	2,308 1,673 1,420 1,709 1,017 1,984 2,316 2,316 3,167 1,685 368 1,604 22,394 21,958 18,570 18,570	27
dance		Respiratory.	2,972 1,69,1,69,1,411 1,211 1,211 1,211 1,169 1,37 1,169 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,81 1,8	7.7
Table showing the total attendance		wəV latoT əənrahasisə	3,943 10,679 3,592 7,989 4,012 8,626 3,275 16,203 1,596 6,406 3,858 8,628 3,802 8,559 4,057 9,104 3,096 7,892 1,919 5,000 3,400 6,884 45,616 105138 43,396 104550 38,044 88,436 37,720 81,550	716
g the to		Women.		235
showing	ė	5 to 10 years.		52
Table	Age.	I to 5 years.	1,583 1,032 1,494 2,547 1,259 1,387 1,387 1,365 1,090 975 630 15,000 15,000 13,254 13,254	207
		Under 1 year.	4,2,-,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0	222
	-	1 1st to 31st er 1932.	het im ham kam 1932 1930 1928	1918
		From 1st January to 31st December 1932.	Triplicane Washermanpet Purasawalkam George Town Nungambakkam Mirsaibpet Muthialpet Royapuram Perambur Egmore Royapet Chcolai "" 18	2

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STATEMENT VI.

Showing the number of abortion cases which came under the observation of the C. W. Scheme staff during the year 1932.

	-	Но	ow Conducted		
Period.	Centres	By Nurses of C.W.S.	Taken over after B.W. conducted labour.	Taken to Hospital.	Total.
From 1st January to 31st December 1932.		 2 5 11 14 5 7 22 16 20 2 6 4	2 2 2 2	4 6 15 22 7 8 21 20 11 6 2 7	6 13 26 37 13 15 43 36 33 8 9 12

STATEMENT VII.

Number of visits paid by the staff of the C. W. Scheme during the year 1932.

		7	Visits paid by		
Centres		Midwives.	Health Visitors.	Lady Doctors.	Total.
Triplicane Washermanpet Purasawalkam George Town Nungambakam Mirsaibpet Muthialpet Royapuram Perambur Egmore Royapet Choolai		16,104 17,304 31,606 10,848 16,268 16,601 13,294 20,405 11,674 10,296	18,622 16,432 15,266 13,073 19,606 20,023 17,637 15,096 5,848 6,571 9,113 19,243	1,6; 4 1,429 397 1,599 1,225 1,333 1,846 1,290 1,346 1,396 924 1,191	39,001 33,965 33,467 46,278 22,679 37,624 36,084 29,580 30,599 19,641 20,333 35,020
	Total	1,97,711	1,70,530	16,130	3 ,8 4 ,3 7 1

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STATEMENT VII.

Ages at death of infants born during 1931 and kept under observation during the 1st year of life.

₹ _j ,											
		• 00 • 00 • 00 • 00 • 00 • 00 • 00 • 00	Total No.			Died within	/ithin		Total	Left City or	No. of living
From 1st January to 31st December 195.	ist Decem	iber 193 .	or cases visited.	Still born.	10 Days.	1 to 3 Months.	3 to 6 Months.	6 to 12 Months.	S 20	otherwise not traceable	traceable when one year old.
	:	•	1,694	48	49	17	26	81	173	367	1,106
	:	:	1,292	63	09	38	39	63	202	151	876
	:	:	964	23	47	. 15:	20	30	11.3	146	200
George Town		:	1,882	92	78	78	19	68	306	181	1,319
	:	:	099	24	13	53	16	35	- 93	49	491
	:	:	1,244	4.5	48	13	18	47	126	7.1	1,006
	:	:	060'1	48	37	33	26	49	148	82	908
m	:	:	1,253	64	64	40	31	73	208	138	843
	:	:	922	18	56	.91	25	29	66	154	651
Egmore .	:	:	180	2.5	26	26.	27	35	114	113	5.51
	:	•	685	23	27	21	16	16	80	104	478
	:	:	. 1,035	52	42	23	24	5.6	115	150	718
							# · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
•											
		. Total .	13,521	605	520	352	329	575	1,776	1,712	9,528
									_		

ills ill care of C. W. Scheme.	1932 131.3 per mille,	134.9	139.5	157.2	,, 9.171
rol mis	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928
	Infantile Mortality rate for	do.	do.	do.	do.

City rate. 236.5 248.3 243.9 256.8 286.8

	No. of living children who survived the lat year of life.	1,106	876	. 002	1,319	494	1,006	908	813	651	531	478	718	9,528
	Left the City and not traceable.	367	151	146	181	6;	71	88	133	154	113	104	150	1,712
	Total deaths.	1.73	203	112	306	93	126	148	208	66	111	80	115	1,776
	Imperforated anus.	*	;	÷	•	:	•	•	:	:	:	:	∞	∞ .
1st year of life.	Causes unknown,		6	23	22	ည	1.0	œ	24	7	7	7.7	11	133
r o	Gastritis.	:	M.S.	:			:	:_	:			:	:	16
/ea	Rickets	ಬ	60			:	27	:	•	Ø	01	•	က	16
st s	Constipation.	ē-	10	11	:	೧೦		:	:	:	•	:	•	36
- 13	Dysentery.	2	က	07	13		:	က	-	-63	:		က	32
ng the	Drugged with native medicines.	67	9		18	:	:	:	:	:	10	:	01	47
durin	Fever.	46	27	14	19	29	28	5.53 C	37	11	13	17	15	309
u.	Chicken-pox.	America			•					:		:	N.	3
atic	Syphilis.		-				:			:	:		:	
,rv	Skin disease.	4	60		- , " 		•	,	-11	4	2		∞	39
pse	Whooping cough.	<u></u>	12	9	13	-	دن .			-	10		7	56
t under observation during	Convulsion.	20	16	10	19	7	12	1	Ç,	9	20	2	15	144
nn(Malaria.		:				•	:		0)	:	2		12
ot 1	Malnutrition.	-	က	03	6		03		-	•	က		10	33
and kept	Bronchitis.	24	13	23	13	<u></u>	4	9	32	ന	20	16	•	151
ar	Small-pox.			20	1		-	<u> </u>		3	67	•		27
1931	Enteritis.	26	22	12	88	24	29	23	32	17	17	38	15	18278
in	Abscess.	5	67	_:	NC.	•	:	-		01	33	<u>:</u>		18
rn	Pneumonia.	30	63		6		-	2	9		တ	ಣ	8	54
ts bo	Died within 10 days.	:	09	47	78	14	•	37	F 9	33	:	· :	•	329
g infar	Still born.	48	63	26	92	21	41	8 4	f 9	18	22	23	52	505
ů		4	87	4	87	0	-	0	<i>e</i> 2	67	0	20	- LG	
ath am	Total No. of cases visited.	1,694	1,292	984	1,882	099	1,244	1,090	1,253	922	780	685	1,035	12,521
f De		;	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Causes of Death among infants born in 1931	Centres.		anpet	kam	own	akkam			ш			p		Total
modificación es .	To the second se	Triplicane	Washermanpet	Purasawalkam	George Town	Nungambakkam	Mirsaibpet	Muthialpet	Royapuram	Perambur	Egmore	Royapettah	Choolai	C. California

STATEMENT X.

Showing the number of cases taken on for Milk Supply during the year 1932.

Centres.		No. taken on for milk supply.	Yearly attendance.	Average daily attendance.
Triplicane Washermanpet Purasawalkam George Town Nungambakam Mirsaibpet Muthialpet Royapuram Egmore Perambur Royapettah Choolai	Total	43 51 57 44 41 58 62 42 55. 89 37 47	9,884 13,536 14,844 11,831 13,208 10,712 12,484 8,584 10,410 16,790 7,687 8,521	27·0 37·08 40·6 32·4 36·18 29·0 34·38 23·0 28·0 46·0 21·0 23·3

STATEMENT XI.

Showing the number of Children who were given free baths during the year 1932.

Centres.		New admissions.	No. of baths given to babies	Average daily attendance.
Triplicane	•••	274	8,731	23.9
Washermanpet		97	10,643	29.1
Purasawalkam	• • •	480	16,006	43.7
George Town	•••	177	6.504	17.8
Nungambakam	• • •	419	10,713	29.37
Mirsaibpet	• • •	22 9	5,170	14.1
Muthialpet	•••	100	9,213	25.1
Royapuram	•••	493	10,003	$27 \cdot 4$
Perambur	•••	370	8,233	22.8
Egmore	•••	700	10,130	27.7
Royapettah	•••	158	7,921	21.7
Choolai	•••	292	6,219	17.1
	Total	3,719	1,09,486	299.9

Showing the details of Health Propaganda Work done by the C,W, Staff in 1932,

	Remarks.		
	Total.	72 4 4 4 72 4 73 4 4 9 72 4 9 9 72 9 9 9 72 9 9 9 72 9 9 9 72 9 9	598
	Dental Care.	H4 . : .H	ಲ
	Preventive diseases.	: -: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	-
	Ante-natal care.	67 , H 165	9
	Infant feeding.	100 : 1,00 : : :	ಬ
	Filaria.	4 : : :	4
	Bending the twig		
		4 31 CD	
ŀ	General Sanitation.	4 M W W : M W : W W	30
	Influenza.		2
	Breast fed Baby.		62
1	Insects and diseases	H H 31	434
	Cleanliness.	8 6 6 7 6 6 H - 5 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	- 67
	Hies.	8 60 61 1 1 50 4 1	36
Y	Ventilating houses.		-
			ಣ
	Other diseases,	4	90
Subjects.	Plague. Round worms.		, ro
1bjó	Water-supply.	<u>∞1 + ∞ ∞1 ∞ ∞ ∞ 4 r</u> 0 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 × 1 ×	63
Sı	Mosquitoes, Water supply	अन्यका मध्यम्	36
	Leprosy.	ः लः लालः लामम	121
	Hookworm.	400-010040 :00	9114
	Dysentery.		25 60 10 39 1
	Cholera.	<u> </u>)1(
	Domestic Hygiene.	0000 HH . 4000	
	Personal Hygiene.	ন্তা::অনত্তা ত্ৰাৰ	0
	Welfare,	* .	30
	Maternity & Child-	01 41 41 42 43 43 44 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	49
· ·	Tuberculosis.	80080000000000000000000000000000000000	53
	Typhoid,	H . H . H . H	4
	Malaria.	20044722074644	51
	Well ted baby.		7-1
1	Спіскеп-рох.		-
	Measles.		10
	Small-pox.	で M で は の は ひ は な も ら は の は の は の は も は も は も は も は も は も は も	52
	tures.	691 792 793 793 793 793 737 737 737 737 737	2
-09] 9t	· ·	00 - 20 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	56,637
		67	56
lo bis	No. of lectures with the Magic Lantern.	22 22 22 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	385
	No. of lectures with the Cinema shows	w : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :	9
7. 1.0	vered,	10.00	
-iləb s	No. of out-door lecture	20122222222222 201222222222222222222222	303
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	tres.	unpet kam swn akam n	Fotal
	Cen	ma wal To nbs pet ran ur	
1	0	Triplicane Washermanpet Purasawalkam George Town Nungambakam Mirsaibpet Muthialpet Royapuram Perambur Egmore Royapettah Choolai	
		Triplica Washer Purasa George Nungar Mirsaib Muthial Royapu Peramb Egmore Royape Choolai	-
1		CKEPREENGTAT	

STATEMENT XIII.

1925 to 1952.																										•				
	1923	ာ	207.9	238.3	405.0	287.0	\$.000 \$.000	289.7	271.0	329.7	325.8	295.0	295.7	309.0	203.2	0.115	0.002	236.2	0.555	915.4	249.6	214.5	221.9	216.5	2,9·7	260.5	287.2	252.2	254.0	37.8
infantile Mortality rate from	1924	291.8	297.6	236.2	351.4	390.0	3.10.4	312.2	282.9	4:11:3	318.5	355.9	452.8	318.4	232.5	253.8	0.202	269.5	6.766	8.916	245.9	236.4	206.6	261.6	299.7	258.5	239.0	261.5	264.1	41.7
rantile M	1925	293.1	277.7	256.6	370.7	361-6	018.0	303.7	381.8	359.8	303.5	301.8	1.f87	377.9	195.8	344.9	0.167	208.6	9.17.5	950-3	258.2	235.1	162.5	247.9	272.3	282.6	~	318.0	278.8	47.3
	1926	3.0.3	353.9	27.35.2	379.9	295.3	233.5	281.8	8:33.3	304.3	323.4	3:19:1	388.2	376.7	271.8	284.9	6.047	201.0	0.000	914.5	306.8	251.7	204.2	2:5.7	288.3	254.3	<u></u>	254.5	279.3	45.0
	1927	253.6	225.7	251.9	3 12.0	232.4	2.53°+	266-1	290.1	368.4	255.8	308.7	319.8	255.7	231.1	7.6.7	1.212	232.9	1.761	911.9	233.3	248.6	177.6		227.1	190.3	205.0	253.3	237.6	42.3
Showing the Births, Infantile Mortality and Infantile Mortality rate during of his riderial infantile Mortality and Infantile Mortality rate during his red his rate of his ra	1928	352.2	278.8	343.4	502.1	238.0	200.9	323.8	341.5	407.6	367.8	337.8	6.09	301.2	296.9	7.187	201.0	27.00	999.1	239.1	271.7	292.0	230.9	273.3	330.8	220.7	251.3	248.0	8.987	50.5
nuie Mor	1929	6.963	252.1	269.7	373.0	231.2	259.0	250.0	235.5	315.4	293.6	8.682	474.4	292.0	283.7	288.8	210.1	266.1	1.121	2030	258.4	259.2	166.2	225.4	303.9	235.4	195.9		256.6	42.4
and inta	1330	247.9	925.9	283.3	317-1	259.5	212.7	250.6	248.3	288.0	263.7	302.0	357.8	284.4	233.2	274.0	245.5	254.6	1080	0.007	228.5	259.3	223.6	249.3	269.2	260.9	208.5	237.1	243.9	43.2
Mortality	1931	322.6	232.3	300.3	366.0	239.8	259.1	213.2	245.3	286.5	245.1	2:9.4	287.0	259.3	276.0	244.4	1.002	260.3	110.0	997.0	257.9	207.9	207.5	241.1	278.5	272.3	233.1	59.	248.3	25.8
Infantile Mortality Asie.		254.8	256.3	225.1	335.5	258.1	196.4	223.4	273.7	333.3	257.1	1.122	310.6	242.9	198.0	285.1	230.9	241.9	T.097	120.0	6.643	247.6	200.6	229.1	249.7	252.5	235.6	230.8	236.5	34.4
Infantile R. Mortality.		253	361	236	101	119	101	18.0	223	59	251	189	32	156	383	393	27.3	203	101	174	23.4	365	166	181	235	327	316	187	6622	ate
Still-births.	1932	48	\$5.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00	0.0 44	18	15	961	44	22		30	22	4	24	99	50	40	44	121	27	1 60	2000	200	41	36	79	57.	တ က	1326	Death ra
No. of Births registered excluding Still-births.		993	1438	1048	301	461	514	219	811	177	926	735	103	6.42	1934	1378	1182	6:00	2791	070	1997	7	202	803	941	1295	1341	810	27996	General Death rate
	isivid		W 0	o ₹	113	9	~ 3	0 5	30		12	13	14	15	16	17	200	13		17			25	3 6	22	28	29	30	Total	

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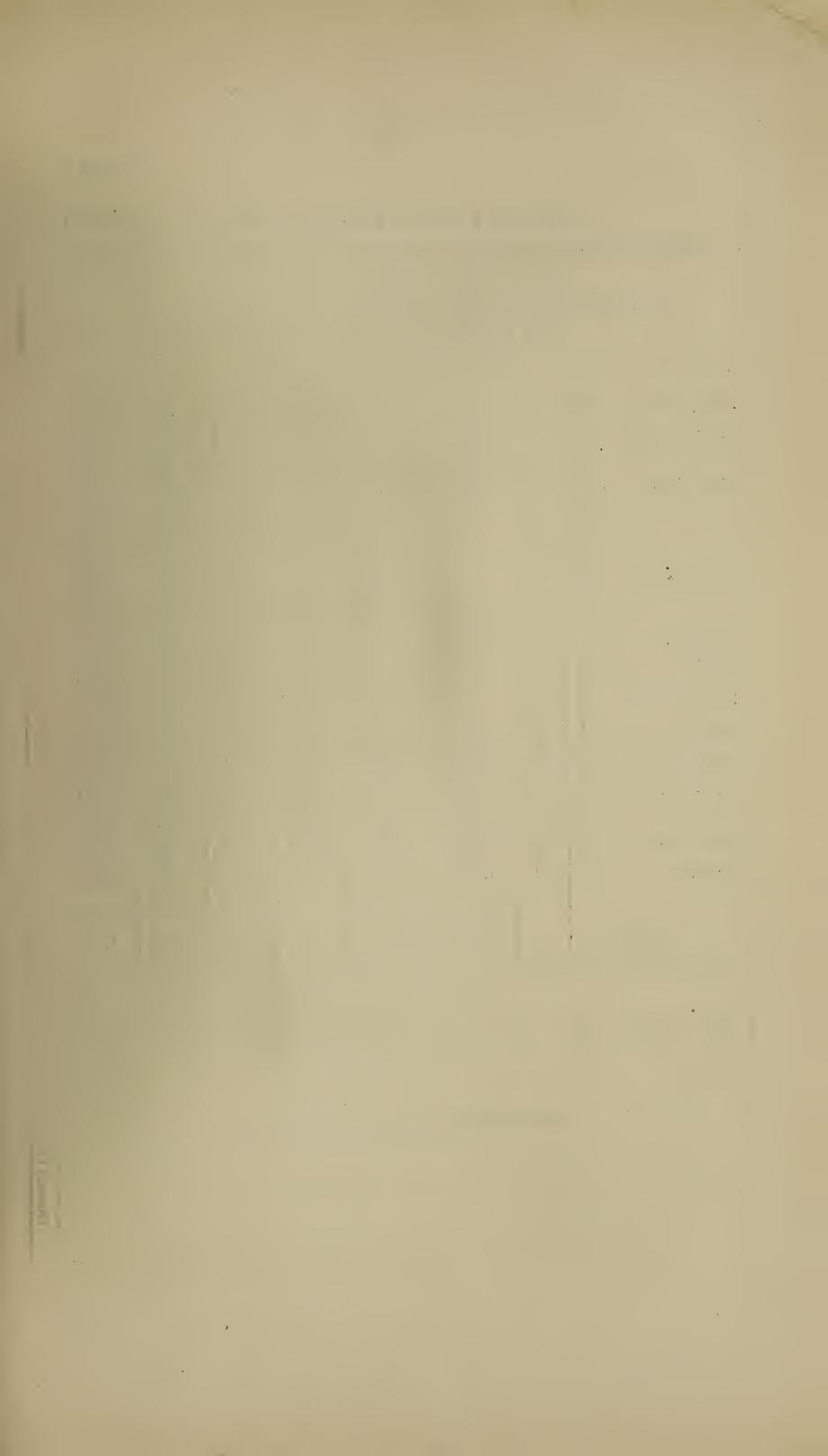


Table showing details of all Births in the Municipal Divisions in which

		al 1s.	from from 2 to 932.	es con- by the ation ves.			Pe	rcentage
Centre.		Municipal Divisions.	Total No. of Births from 1-1-1932 to 31-12-1932.	No.of cases corducted by th Corporation Mid-wives.	1932	1931	1930	1929
Royapuram	{	I.	993	421	57.2	43.6	58.8	41.50
Washermanpet	· · {	2 3 4	1,408 1,278 1,048	553 658 421	51·1 70·3 54·6	38.6 53.6 37.7	50·7 47·04 36·09	38.08 48.50 37.90
Muthialpet		5 6 7	301 461 514	171 129 337	73·1 33·1 78·7	55·8 27·8 58·1	$54.9 \\ 33.5 \\ 74.4$	32.37 26.80 57.60
George Town	{	9 8 10 11 12 13	819 185 811 177 976 735	303 60 448 17 503 351	47.9 39.4 66.3 11.8 61.3 60.2	38·7 30·1 57·6 5·4 52·3 45·5	49.08 29.3 50.8 8.3 44.5 45.2	32·36 22·06 50·41 3·81 40·04 42·21
Perambur		14 15 16 17	103 642 1,934 1,378	41 223 946 673	50.4 44.1 61.5 59.2	32·2 28·5 48·2 45·4	31·1 29·1 45·5 12·5	41·02 22·51 47·10 40·76
Choolai Purasawalkam	*** { '	19 18 21	839 1,182 875	298 623 375	43·7 61·3	27·6 49·1	5·9 39·5	37·56 21·46
Egmore	{	20 23	1,618 1,227	306 423	51·8 25·8 46·4	33·8 19·2 29·5	28·4 16·5 32·1	29·67 21·59 37·85
Nungambakam Triplicane	{	22 24 25	1,023 1,474 805	364 828 311	60.3 62.0 42.7	41·4 54·2 37·9	39·3 65·5 46·3	64·20 55·48 37·24
Mirsaibpet	{	27 26 28	941 803 1,295	382 197 602	48·7 32·7 60·2	48·4 24·3 44·7	51·5 34·4 58·3	42·22 26·22 38·13
Royapet		30 29	810 1,341	296 517	52·9 59·6	28·9 37·8	42·9 50·3	27·09 10·87
Total	•••		27,996	11,777	42.06	40.6	41.39	37.74

MENT XIV.

the Scheme was working for one year ending with 31st December 1982.

Total 7	Births.		1		1	
1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	Remarks.
39.5	41.9	39.3	20.1	13.0	7.1	
33.7	33.8	33.1	31-1	10.9	19.2	
41.9	43.4	39.6	39.4	38.3	25.5	
33.3	30.1	28.5	31.7	38.4	24.2	
32.5	21.3	15.6	12.5	6.7	5.5	
22.5	23.9	15.0	16.4	1.6	12.6	
50.6	46.3	56.7	41.3	27.6	18.0	
30.8	30.75	23.8	23.5	18.8	15.0	
16.2	18.8	11.0	3.1	13.4	19.6	
31.4	36.3	31.8	31.5	28.3	24.0	
6.7	3.8	1.1	3.9	2.5	7.6	
38.1	37.75	29.8	81.1	24.4	27.4	
35.1	31.1	28.0	23.7	19.3	20.6	
31.5	38.8	67.0	21.3	6.2	2.8	
20.8	9.4	7.4	8.5	6.4	9.3	
28.0	25.2	22.7	21.5	20.8	25.3	
40.4	37.2	31.0	30.7	22.1	26.4	
39.3	35.6	35.8	26.7	28.7	25.3	
19.6	16.1	12.9	12.95	12.0	12.9	
22.3	18.3	16.6	14.0	25.6	14.6	
8.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	3.7	4.4	
16.6	21.0	17.4	16.5	42.0	11.3	
28.9	26.0	28.5	28.1	14.5	3.8	
47.9	49.2	41.1	38.9	29.4	38.2	
3 5 ·3	32.3	32.5	25.8	11.8	36.5	
41.7	39.85	38.1	35.3	45.9	35.6	
22.6	22.15	75.9	19.3	$25\cdot 1$	16.8	
41.6	40.8	36.0	34.2	4.9	19.4	
27.1	26.2	22.0	14.2	21.0	4.7	
28.5	21.7	21.8	20.35	14 ·9	3.0	
30.5	30.0	27.3	25·1	21.0	19.0	

Note.—Percentage of cases in care of C.W.S. to total births.

1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1923	1925	1924	1923
42.06	40.6	41.39	37.74	30.5	30.0	27.3	25.1	21.0	19.0

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